

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.



May 23, 1923



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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Progressives Offer Only Real Opposition to Budget; Conservatives Apparently Well Satisfied with its Provisions—Western Members Again

Active in Banking Committee

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE Progressives during the last week have demonstrated that they are the aggressive element in parliament. In the House of Commons they have, through the moving of an amendment to the budget, forced the fighting and imparted interest to the debate. In the Banking and Commerce Committee they have also been most aggressive, and in the McMaster committee have given a good account of themselves.

As the Conservatives did not exercise their right as the official opposition to move an amendment, the Progressives for the first time had an opportunity in this debate to place their tariff opinions in formal manner before the House. This they readily took advantage of, calling upon the Liberals to carry out the tariff plank in their 1919 platform, reaffirming their belief in reciprocity and proposing that the British preference generally be increased to 50 per cent of the general tariff rate. In this way the tariff issue was placed squarely before the House and country. Mr. Forke led off, and was supported among the Western members by Messrs. Bancroft, Bird, Kellner, Steedsman and Lovie.

The debate, quite unlike the old time clashes on the budget, has been languid in character. The Conservatives apparently fairly well satisfied with tariff proposals of the government, have been mild in their criticism, their complaint having been chiefly of taxation and expenditure. Their best speakers were Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. Dr. Manion and Hon. Dr. Tolmie. The government, though taunted much by the Progressives because of their failure to implement their pre-election pledges, have not replied very vigorously. Undoubtedly the best all-round speeches on their side was made by Mr. Raymond, who, while a stand-patter on the tariff, is so talented a speaker that he always receives from all groups in the House a very attentive hearing.

## Motherwell and Stewart on Budget

From a western standpoint the most notable speeches from the government side have been made by Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Hon. Chas. Stewart. The former was the more vigorous, for it contained not only a review of agricultural conditions right across Canada, but dealt with the tariff, especially with the British preference, and with the transfer of the national resources. He contended that tariff stability did not mean "finality," that the tariff was injurious to the West, but that its reduction would have to be gradual.

In dealing with the British preference he drew from a statement prepared by the customs department some wrong conclusions. This showed that on 24 commodities the rate of duty collected under the British preference was in excess of 50 per cent of the general tariff rate, and he concluded that the British preference was thus equal to this percentage. This was done in an attempt to show that the government had, to some extent, granted a greater measure of percentage than the Progressive amendment had asked for. Mr. Kellner, however, disclosed the fallacy of this by pointing out that the figures

quoted by Mr. Motherwell did not show the British preference, but only the percentage of duty paid as compared with that under the general tariff.

Mr. Stewart disclaimed belief in protection, but thought that business conditions did not warrant the government making further reduction just now than it had done.

## Committees Still in Limelight

Chief interest has centred in the proceedings of the Banking and Commerce Committee, in which the Progressives from the very start have played a very important part. As is well known, many of them have long held that the revising of the Bank Act should be postponed until next session, the bank charters in the meantime being renewed for one year, as was ten years ago. In this attitude they have been strengthened by the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Manitoba government and the Alberta legislature. So in order to bring matters to a head Mr. Speakman moved that the final work of revision be postponed until next session. This produced a very lively debate. The Progressives stood solidly together, and were supported also by W. H. Maclean. The motion was declared out of order by the chairman, but will be brought up again next week, when a strong fight is expected.

The Progressives are very eager to secure a system of long-term farm loans, and while Mr. Fielding, Sir Henry Drayton, and many other leading members of the House have expressed their opinion that something of this nature should be done, they are afraid that if the amendments of the Bank Act are disposed of before the government's policy on farm loans is announced, nothing may be done. The Alberta members have been especially active in this matter, and while it may seem invidious to mention names the work of Mr. Coote has been outstanding, his experience in banking having been invaluable in this discussion.

Much light was thrown on western conditions during the consideration of the Kellner amendment, providing that no mortgage or hypothec should be taken or disposed of, or be deemed to include any property which by any statutory enactment is exempt from seizure under execution, the idea being to secure the exemption in this way of those things that are exempt from seizure under provincial law. The amendment was defeated, a further amendment providing that the security taken by a bank for a seed grain loan should not be for an amount in excess of the amount of the loan, or upon any real or personal property of the borrower, was also defeated.

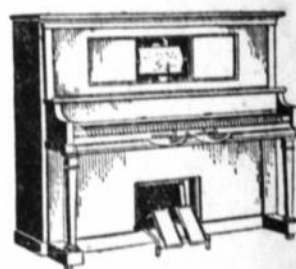
Another amendment, providing that a bank making loans on livestock should not take a mortgage on stock at present exempted from seizure by provincial statute, was adopted.

## Question Sugar Prices

The appearance of representatives of the sugar refiners and two of the banks before the McMaster committee, and the attempt to get from them an explanation of the recent advance in sugar prices has attracted much attention but

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An interesting bulletin, entitled, Tree Repairing, has been issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. It describes and illustrates the different methods of repairing trees, dealing chiefly with the filling of cavities and the bolting of trees that have split at the crotch. The bulletin gives a great deal of useful information on the subject. It is free for the asking from the Director of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

There is many a man leading a dog's life just because he grows too much.



it cannot be said that so far much light has been thrown on the subject. The refiners disclaim that they are making large profits, and contend that the new tariff proposals hit them hard. C. E. Neil, of the Royal bank, which is the banker for a number of refineries in Cuba, says that his institution is not backing the speculators. The impression is that speculators are making a haul; on the other hand, some say that high prices are warranted through a genuine shortage in the sugar crop.

#### Progressive Budget Amendment

The Progressive amendment to the

budget, moved by Mr. Forke, seconded by J. F. Johnston, is as follows:

"Whereas, the tariff policy of the government, as indicated by the minister of finance in his budget speech, and particularly his pronouncement in favor of tariff stability at existing rates, and the consequent intimation that the government contemplate no further appreciable tariff reductions, constitutes a repudiation of the tariff planks in the Liberal platform of 1919, and is inconsistent with the finance minister's statement last session that the changes then made were a step in the right direction;

"And, whereas, the fiscal policy of the government as now brought down is based on the principle of protection, and in this respect is indistinguishable from that of their predecessors in office;

"And, whereas, the condition of the primary industries and the position of consumers in general are such as to demand immediate relief;

"Therefore be it resolved that, while recognizing that changes in the fiscal policy should be made in such a way as to give industries affected a reasonable opportunity for readjustment, this House is of the opinion that the prin-

ciple of protection as a basis for fiscal policy in Canada is unsound, and that every claim for protection should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament;

"And, further, that the best interests of Canada will be served by:

"(a) An immediate and substantial reduction in the tariff, particularly on the necessities of life and the implements of production; (b) an immediate increase in the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff; (c) reciprocity in trade with the United States outlined in the proposed reciprocity agreement of 1911.

"And further, that the loss of revenue, if any, which might result from a reduction in customs duties should be made good by:

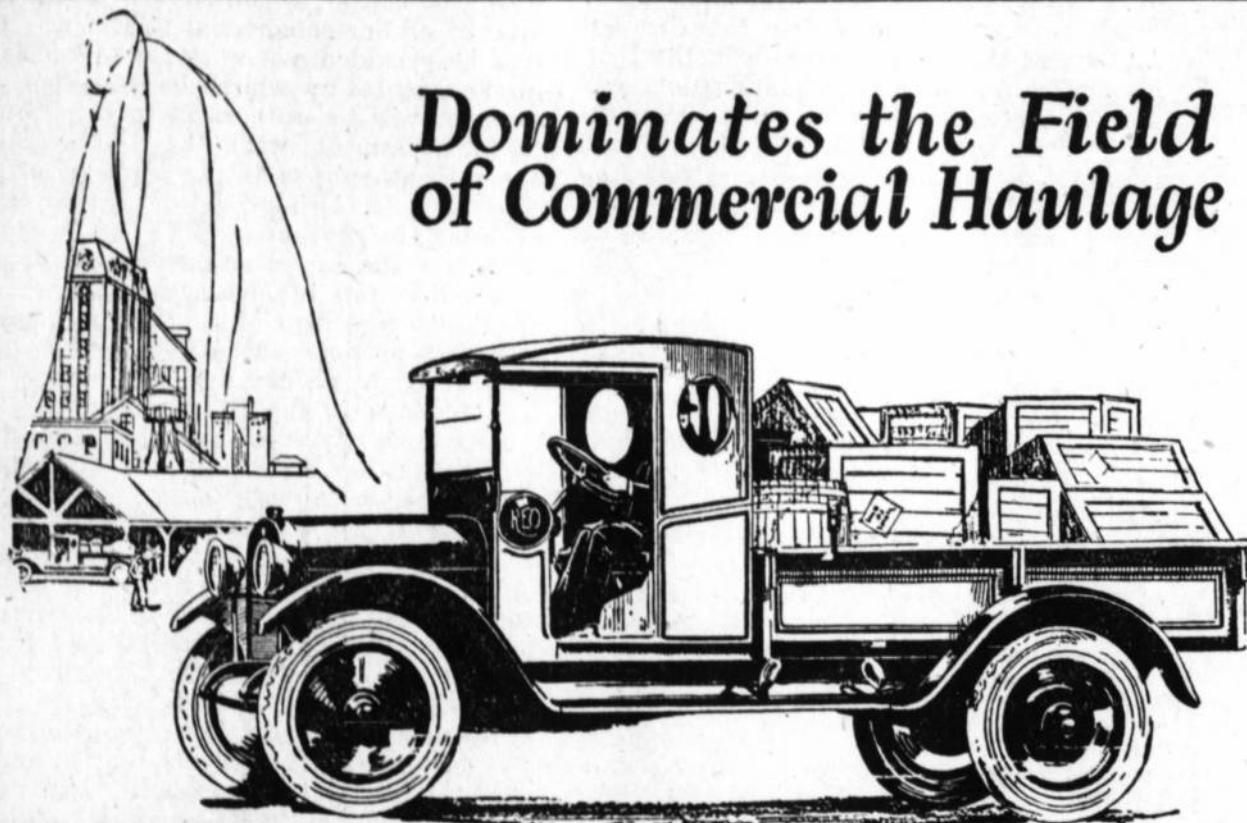
"(a) The readjustment and extension of the income tax to bear more heavily on unearned incomes; (b) the increase and extension of excise and other taxes on luxuries."

Mr. Forke, after referring to the need of economy, said he was unalterably opposed to the principle of protection, which he considered an evil for its fostered trusts and combines. He recalled that in the recent Moose Jaw by-election the Liberal candidate had stood on the Liberal platform of 1919. Why had not Mr. Fielding shaped his budget in accordance with it? The cost of living, due in some respects to the tariff, must come down, and manufacturers must face this situation. One of the best ways of promoting immigration was to make conditions prosperous.

#### Bancroft Compares Prices

Mr. Bancroft's contribution to the debate was very valuable, containing as it did a comparison of prices in Canada and the United States, the prices being quoted respectively from Eaton's catalog, and that of Sears Roebuck of Chicago. He showed that Eaton's prices for women's gingham house dresses ran from \$2.65 to \$3.75, while Sears Roebuck were from \$1.69 to \$2.98, the tariff being 32½ per cent. Sewing machines, Eaton's prices, ran from \$29 to \$52.50, Sears Roebuck from \$24.85 to \$39.75, the tariff being 30 per cent. Paints, Eaton's \$3.15 a gallon, Sears Roebuck, \$2.35, tariff 30 per cent. A 12-inch gang plow, Eaton's \$88, Sears Roebuck at Fargo, \$74.75; tariff, 15 per cent. A disc harrow, 16-16, Eaton's, \$54.50, Sears Roebuck, \$45.24, tariff 12½ per cent. Five-foot mower, complete, Eaton's, \$49.50; Sears Roebuck, Fargo, \$59.50, tariff 10 per cent. Standard 2½-inch wire nails, Eaton's, \$4.90; Sears' Roebuck, \$3.50; tariff 60 cents per 100 pounds. Gasoline engines, 1½ h.p., Eaton's, 250 pounds, \$67.50; Sears' Roebuck, 278 pounds, \$52. tariff, 27½ per cent. Cream cans, 5 gallon, 12 pounds, Eaton's, \$5.10; Sears' Roebuck, \$3.40; tariff, 25 per cent. Men's gum rubber boots, knee lengths, Eaton's, \$5.25; Sears' Roebuck, \$3.98, tariff, 25 per cent. The conclusion was that there could not be permanent prosperity in Canada as long as there was such a difference in prices.

Mr. Bird, in the course of an excellent address, said that the farmers had undergone a political awakening, because agriculture had been pushed into the background by giving industrialism undue advantages. New political forces had been born that had shaken the old political parties to their foundations. This force in Canada would transform public life. The movement was not of a temporary character. It had come to stay. It would not only break the man who opposed it, but break also the friend false to it. The party that could take old Grits and Tories and make them march shoulder to shoulder had to be reckoned with.



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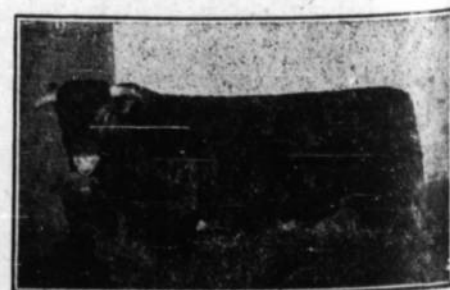
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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 23, 1923

## The Fielding Budget

The budget presented to the House of Commons on May 11 by Mr. Fielding, was somewhat of a compromise. Mr. Fielding himself is a protectionist of much the same type as Sir John A. Macdonald and other Conservative supporters of the old national policy. The finance minister would, of course, deny this charge, but the 17 budgets that he has presented to the House furnish the confirmation. Not only is Mr. Fielding a confirmed protectionist but he is something more in addition. Despite his 74 years the finance minister is the foremost speaker, the ablest debater and the most capable parliamentarian in the House. Furthermore, Mr. Fielding is practically the autocrat of the government, and when occasion requires he has the full support of his powerful colleague Sir Lomer Gouin. Nevertheless the budget itself and the delay in producing it indicate a compromise with minor concessions to the low tariff sentiment in the party.

There are in the Liberal party some members who still believe in the much-vaunted yet oft-betrayed principles of true Liberalism. There are some, also, though apparently not a very large number, who believe that an honest effort should be made to fulfil the low tariff planks in the Liberal platform of 1919, upon which the party was elected to office. The protectionists have quite evidently made slight concessions to the low tariff group to keep them quiet, to soothe their consciences and enable them to stand up and vote solidly for a good old-fashioned Tory budget. The concessions are few and of little use to the tax-burdened consumer, but apparently they have served their political purpose. The betrayal of the people by the Liberal party today is more complete and ruthless than the betrayal subsequent to 1896. Only in name is the Liberal party now to be distinguished from the Conservative party. In actual performance they are one and the same, divided into two groups, the "ins" and the "would-like-to-be-ins."

It is quite apparent that after due deliberation the King government decided upon a budget which would ensure the support of the Conservative party. A budget which would have won the support of the Progressives would undoubtedly have caused a revolt in the government ranks and might have wrecked the administration, despite the fact that it came into power on a tariff policy in spirit much similar to that of the Progressives. After flirting with the Progressives for a year the government has finally decided that its best life insurance policy lies with the Conservatives and the big campaign funds, and it has thrown the gauntlet to the Progressives and challenged them to do their worst.

The King government came into power pledged to tariff reduction, economy and efficiency. In his budget Mr. Fielding announced that the national debt had increased during the past year by \$49,000,000, and that during the next year it will be increased by at least as much and probably more. While Great Britain and the United States are reducing their war debts, Canada, on the other hand, is actually accumulating additional debts to be paid by future generations. No real effort has been made to reduce expenditures. Every important pre-war pledge has been thrown overboard by the government.

The cut in the duty on sugar, followed immediately by a reduction in price, was a small but welcome relief which could easily have been repeated in many other instances

in the tariff schedule. This, however, is the only relief granted to the consumers. The slight reduction in the tariff on a small portion of the goods imported from Great Britain is practically offset by the qualification that such goods, to be entitled to the reduced duty, must enter through Canadian ports. Trade will naturally follow the cheapest routes and the meagre increase in the British preference under such qualifications will not be sufficient to affect materially the established trade routes. The high ocean freight rates upon our grain and cattle going to Great Britain are frequently attributed to the lack of return freights. Good business would warrant sufficient increase in the British preference to give some real encouragement to British trade with Canada and provide the return cargoes, which would automatically reduce the freight on our cattle, grain and other agricultural exports to Europe. The slight reduction in the British preference was evidently not provided to increase trade or benefit the consumers, but rather to give the maritime Liberal members something to talk about and keep them in line when the time comes to vote.

The political aspect was not forgotten in making the budget. British Columbia was remembered by a bounty on copper. The abolition of the excise tax on beet root sugar will remove considerable irritation in some parts of Ontario. The excise tax on certain liquors is reduced and the excise on cigarettes is also lowered. Bounties are provided for a binder twine industry in the prairie provinces and some special consideration is given for the development of a silk industry. Bounties for the assistance of a natural industry are far better than tariff protection and may prove beneficial if wisely administered, but under governments in the past they have been greatly abused.

Mr. Fielding's budget was prepared with an eye solely for the welfare of the commercial and industrial interests of Canada, and one looks in vain for any hint or suggestion that the agricultural industry is deserving of any consideration whatsoever. Agriculture is to be forced to bear all its present burdens regardless of the fact that it is the chief wealth producer of Canada, and is suffering more severely than any other industry. To the legitimate claims of the people of the prairie provinces the King government, as evidenced by the budget, has turned an absolutely deaf ear. Nor is there anything better to be hoped for in the future. Mr. Fielding made that perfectly clear in his budget when he declared that "speaking broadly it is possible to give the country a reasonable assurance of stability of tariff. Such assurances are very desirable, for no business man would care to embark upon enterprises which would be brought into peril by frequent changes." This means plainly that the Liberal government has nailed the protectionist flag to the mast.

Such is the budget of the Liberal government produced after sixteen months in office, yet the Liberal platform of 1919 upon which that party stumped the country and was elected to office in 1921 declared that the chief articles of food, farm machinery, oils, cement, fertilizers, and those things chiefly used by agricultural and other primary industries should be placed on the free list, also that the duty should be reduced on wearing apparel and foot wear and other articles of everyday use, and that the British preference should be increased to fifty per cent. Here we have the pre-election pledge and the fulfilment (!) for comparison. This is official Liberalism as we have it in Canada.

## Trade with the South

In presenting his budget Mr. Fielding rendered lip service to the traditional policy of the Liberal party for closer trade relations with the United States. His remarks, however, indicate no real businesslike attitude upon this matter, which is perhaps the most vital of all our commercial relations. It is true he provided a new clause to be placed in the statutes by which the Canadian government will be authorized to negotiate a trade agreement with the United States government, subject to the approval of parliament. He also provided another clause enabling the government by order-in-council to reduce the duties on cattle, wheat, potatoes and certain other agricultural products should the president of the United States exercise the personal authority, which he holds by statute, to reduce the duties levied on similar items in the American tariff.

Both these provisions are excellent in themselves, and they sound well, but their usefulness depends almost entirely upon the attitude of the Canadian government, of which Mr. Fielding is the moving spirit. Mr. Fielding has an entirely wrong attitude on this matter. He seems to feel that by holding aloof and standing upon our dignity we shall force the American government to come to our terms. From a business viewpoint this seems the height of absurdity. Canada has a population of 9,000,000 people burdened with debt, while the United States with a population of 110,000,000 is the wealthiest nation on earth, and more nearly self-contained than any other country in the world today.

The United States is the most logical market for much of our natural produce and for a considerable volume of our manufactured goods, and this market is growing larger and more desirable year by year. It is reasonable to assume that in the not far distant future the chief market for our natural products will be found to the south.

Instead of attempting to stand upon a foolish dignity the Canadian government should be doing what any sensible business concern would do under the circumstances. Canada should have her own ambassador and staff at Washington, dealing directly with the United States government, educating the American people in the knowledge of Canada and its resources, and strengthening the bond of goodwill between the two countries, which would be certain to develop into closer trade relations. Furthermore, Canada should have a staff of trade agents in the United States, as it has everywhere else in the world, cultivating a market for Canadian exports, both natural and manufactured. This is what any wise business establishment would do in an endeavor to open up the best possible market lying adjacent to its factory. Any business man who would wait for buyers to come to him would soon be closed out by the sheriff. Why should Canada, as an exporting nation, adopt an attitude towards the United States which is the essence of business stupidity. It will be a long time before our tax burdens are reduced and a beginning made on the payment of our war debt if this short-sighted policy in regard to trade with our great neighbor is not reversed.

## Patriotism and Raisins

Hon. James Robb, minister of trade and commerce, journeyed to Australia last year in an endeavor to secure some trade agreement with that distant dominion. He failed to negotiate any agreement, but brought back word that the Australian government was anxious to have the Canadian people



eat Australian raisins. He entirely overlooked the fact that the Canadian people are just as willing to eat Australian raisins as any other kind of raisins provided the quality and price are satisfactory. But Mr. Fielding is so certain that our patriotism would be strengthened by eating more Australian raisins and less American raisins, that in his budget he has raised the duty on American raisins from two-thirds of a cent per pound to three cents per pound and removed the duty entirely from Australian raisins, and has treated dried currants similarly.

The net result of this tariff measure is that the Canadian consumer will pay about four cents a pound more for raisins. Canada imported last year about 30,000,000 pounds of raisins, of which approximately 95 per cent came from the United States, and the balance from Greece, Spain and Turkey. Only 280 pounds came from Australia. The total export of raisins from Australia is equal to about one-third of Canadian requirements, so that if we imported all that Australia had to spare we should still require to import the other two-thirds of our requirements chiefly from the United States and pay four cents a pound more on account of the increased tariff.

It simply means that the people of Canada are to be taxed an extra four cents a pound on raisins, or approximately \$1,200,000 a year, in order to bring raisins 7,000 miles from Australia instead of using the abundant supply right at our doors. It is in effect a tax upon the Canadian people in order to provide a bonus to a small number of raisin growers in Australia. The people of Canada have the best of good feeling toward the people in Australia, but there is neither sense nor reason in imposing a special tax upon this staple and necessary article of food simply in order to promote an unnatural trade with a country so remote. In this case Mr. Fielding has allowed his obsession for inter-imperial trade to run away with his

judgment, and it will do violence rather than benefit to the cause he seeks to promote.

### New C.P.R. Land Policy

E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R., announced recently a new colonization and land payment policy on behalf of the company which is destined to have far-reaching and beneficial effects upon the agricultural development of this country. He announced that some 30,000 farmers who had purchased land from the C.P.R. were behind in their payments, owing to conditions over which they had no control, and that the company had devised a plan for consolidating and extending their payments so as to keep them on the land on terms which would be to their advantage. Briefly the plan of the C.P.R. is to take the indebtedness of the farmers who now have contracts with the company re-write their contracts and spread the present indebtedness over a period of 34 years on an amortization plan. The settler will pay the same amount annually for 34 years and is given assurance that no annual payment of principal and interest combined will exceed seven per cent. of the cost of the farm.

This new plan of the C.P.R. is a far-seeing, broad-minded and statesmanlike scheme. It is not in any way a charitable proposition but is good sound business in every way. It is good business for the C.P.R. because it will enable them to hold the settlers now on their lands with an infinitely greater prospect of making good and will encourage the settlement of other idle lands held by the company. It is good business for the settler because it relieves him from the immediate payment of indebtedness that has been accumulating and gives him a long period over which to meet his indebtedness by comparatively small equal annual payments. It is good business for the country at large because it will not only encourage those

settlers to remain but it will encourage other settlers to come.

The C.P.R. is the first of the big land-holding corporations to establish the long-term system of land payment, and has always been the foremost colonization agency in the country. It would be of tremendous advantage to the country at large if all other owners of idle land, both individuals and corporations, were to provide for the sale of their lands over a period of at least 30 years with interest at 6 per cent. (or better still at 5 per cent. interest) with principal and interest amortized in equal annual payments. The Canadian Colonization Association has already a considerable volume of land listed on a 32-year payment plan. This long-term land payment system will be a most excellent inducement to settlers from various parts of the world to come in here and settle on our idle lands. We need good settlers in considerable numbers for the next 10 or 20 years and every good sound business-like inducement that can be offered them is for the advantage of the country at large. The C.P.R. has set an excellent example for others to follow.

Mr. Fielding probably was not aware that grapes from which raisins are made could be grown in Canada under glass, if so he probably would have raised the duty to 25 cents a pound in order to encourage a home industry. The Liberal party might then have inserted in its platform a plank in favor of eating Canadian grown raisins. But then they would no doubt later on have decided that it was pumpkins they really meant, and not raisins at all—so what's the use.

Mr. Meighen declares that it is necessary to convince the public that the King government secured office under false pretences. Surely Mr. Meighen needn't waste any more time on this subject now that the budget has been presented.



Another "Scrap of Paper"



# Old Wine in a New Bottle

ON February 15 of this year, one of the biggest steps forward in the direction of co-operative marketing was taken by the formation of the U.G.G. "cattle pool," the first of its kind in this or any country. Briefly, the plan outlined was to valuate cattle received on their individual merits; to pay 70 per cent. of this appraised value immediately; and to credit each consigner with an interest in that week's pool equal to the unpaid amount of the appraised value of his cattle. After the cattle were graded and sold, the proceeds, minus the initial payment made at the time of delivery, were to be divided among consignors pro rata according to their several interests in that week's pool, determined as aforesaid by the unpaid portion of the appraised values. After three months of operation, with the records of nine separate pools completed, it is now possible to write of the pool in the past tense, to talk of achievements and to estimate its future value to producers.

When the pool was being promoted great stress was laid on the size of the dividends it was hoped would be earned for farmers consigning their cattle. Those who laid the plans reasoned something like this: "Cattle are now being sold on commission on an ungraded basis. The pool will take in small lots on that valuation, which is the most that farmers can obtain for them elsewhere. We will grade and sort them and sell them on a graded basis which is considerably higher. If the producers give this scheme the support it deserves, we will handle such large numbers that we can sell larger and more uniform lots than any other selling agency can assemble. That will enable us to establish connections in every important consuming market where it is possible to sell Canadian cattle. These agencies will keep us informed every hour of every trading day, so that we can divert the various grades of cattle into what happens to be at the moment the best market for that class of stock. All this will enable us to make a trading profit which will be returned to producers when the settlement of the weekly pool is made."

This whole sequence has been followed out and the hope of returning something more to the producer than he would otherwise get has been realized to a gratifying extent. For, besides paying the 70 per cent. initial payment, the second payments made in the first seven weeks' operations equalled the 30 per cent. balance of the appraised values, plus \$7,500 trading profit, which was remitted to farmers—\$7,500 pure velvet.

## Local Prices Level Altered

But the emphasis has shifted from the profits returned in second payments to the value of the pool as a factor in keeping the price in the local market high. Immediately the pool, with its facilities for ferreting out the most profitable market day by day for various classes of stock, began to ship out extensively cattle which would otherwise have been dumped locally, the Winnipeg price, in relation to prices in St. Paul, Toronto and Chicago, began to rise and has remained continually higher.

Winnipeg meat eaters may not like it, but the butchers and packers who buy live cattle to supply their consumptive demands have got to pay what the cattle are worth in other markets in order to get them. At first sight it might look as though the packers would

## The Co-operative Principle as Applied in the U.G.G. Cattle-Marketing Scheme Proves Successful Beyond Expectations---By P. M. Abel

fight the pool for pushing up prices locally. Not much in that. For the packers have told us for a long time that they are not directly interested in the price of livestock. High livestock prices—high meat prices; they take a margin in any case. As a closely re-

lated business, to quote the packers, "as the other half of the same business," it is in their interest to encourage anything which, like the cattle pool, tends to bring prosperity to the cattle-man.

To keep the Winnipeg market out of line means that every farmer who ships to that market, whether he consigns to the pool or not, has benefited to some extent. For this reason it is impossible to calculate just what the pool has saved for farmers. While pooled cattle have only netted \$1.50 per head more than others, to keep the market only one-quarter of a cent a pound higher than normally would be the case, means an aggregate return to producers of from \$4,000 to \$7,000 per week on the sort of runs that have been coming to the yards since the inception of the pool, and it will mean considerably more in the season of heavy runs.

## Pool Proves Popular

"How do cattle growers respond to

the pool?" That's a fair question. Before the pool came into being, the U.G.G. livestock department were getting about 25 per cent. of the total number of cattle received at Winnipeg. At the present time they are getting about 33 per cent. In relation to their own receipts a constantly-increasing number of cattle are being consigned for co-operative sale through the pool every week. For the first month farmers tried it out cautiously, but as week after week terminates successfully for pool shippers there is an ever increasing tendency for shippers to try it on their own account. In the four weeks, ending April 26, the Dominion government returns show that 10,385 cattle were sold on the Winnipeg yards. The four pools, ending April 21, show a total of 2,915 head. "And everything is going smoothly," said C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the U.G.G.

## Finds Wider Outlet

The pool has more than made good its promise to secure a wider outlet for its patrons. It has

movement of cattle to the states at the time of writing has almost stopped. After the duty is paid, the steers are no cheaper than what American grown feeders may be purchased for, but Americans who are still buying from the pool give as their reason the fact that they can absolutely count on the uniformity of pool shipments. They have been used to dealing with people who make a practice of sloughing off one or two beasts in every car load which in their smaller scale business they would otherwise find hard to get rid of.

## Expansion

The pool is fast outgrowing the resources of the U.G.G. Livestock Department, and to cope with the increasing and prospective volume of business the services of H. P. Kennedy and J. C. Dohan have been secured. These are names to conjure with in livestock market circles. Mr. Kennedy has probably the widest business connections of any man in the Canadian trade. He will direct distribution from Toronto. Mr. Dohan will be engaged in grading and valuating cattle in Winnipeg. Pick out a man better qualified than Jerry Dohan to supplement the work of those who have done this work so successfully to date. It can't be done. Old timers on the yards will tell you that.

Now don't imagine for a moment that those who have controlled the trade for such a long time are idly standing by and watching the business slipping out of their hands. They have been just the most active bunch of propagandists since the armistice put an end to Lord Beaverbrook's inspirational literature. "Sure," they say, "we like to have the pool working for us. You have done the market lots of good. Prices are better for all of us, and you don't get any more than we do." As part of this is true, some shippers fall for the whole of it.

The opposition particularly delights to discover that some timid shipper has split his shipment, one part to go through the pool and the other to be sold on commission. The shipper plans to compare his returns, and hopes to judge the pool accordingly. What happens? Buyers come into the alley and take his commission shipment at considerably more than their market value. The pool cattle, of course, are valued fairly according to the level of prices disclosed by the day's trading. Then some commiserating friend tells him, "Of course the pool can make profits

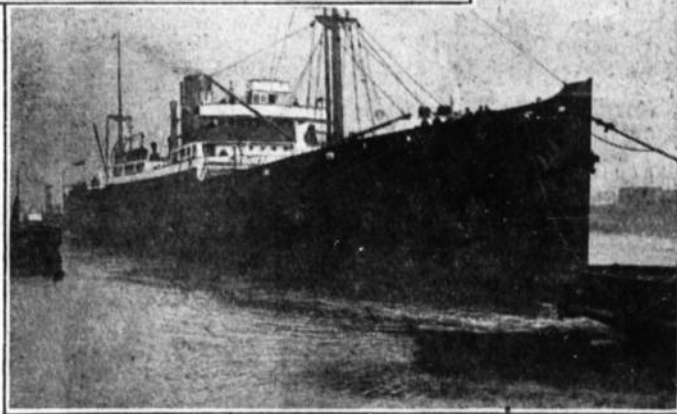
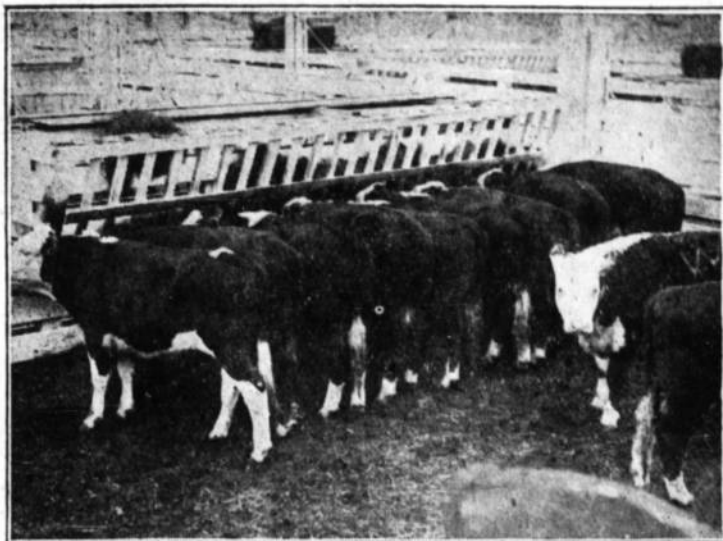
if they only valuate the cattle low enough. The pool is robbing you on the initial valuation and then making it up to you in what they call trading profits." Sounds pretty plausible too, to the man who is not on the market day after day and is not able to make an accurate estimate of the fairness of his valuations. But thanks to the steadfastness of those who are astute enough to

enquire into the motives for these kind of representations, the pool still continues to grow and pay profits.

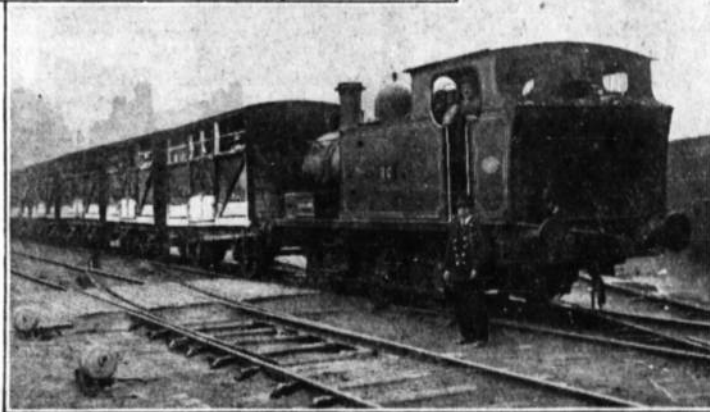
After looking over the thousand head of export cattle which were gathered for shipment, May 7, the three western provincial premiers gave out the following statements:

"It is a wonderful advance in cattle marketing," said Premier Greenfield. "It means getting for farmers the full value of their cattle on the final market."

Continued on Page 13



The removal of the embargo and the formation of the U.G.G. cattle pool are the two big factors which rescued the livestock raiser from the distress in which he found himself at the close of the deflation period in 1921. The pictures on this page, from top to bottom, illustrate (1) a car load of sorted export steers in the pool waiting shipment from the U.G.G. pens at Winnipeg; (2) S.S. Manchester Division being towed into its berth in the Manchester Ship Canal with the first Canadian cattle to be landed after the removal of the embargo; (3) Canadian steers loaded on a British train for shipment inland to feeding areas; (4) Part of the first Canadian shipment to Manchester shipped by the U.G.G. pool, and slaughtered as fat cattle, hanging in the refrigerating room of a British abattoir. (Views 2, 3 and 4 copyrighted by Chas. Downs.)



shipped cattle to four different ports in Great Britain: Manchester, Glasgow, Dundee and Birkenhead. Before the coming of this new system of marketing, old beef bulls and dairy cows were a drug on the market, and, during the period of low prices, hardly worth the expense of shipping. The pool has, however, been able to obtain attractive bids for this class of cattle from France and Belgium and two shipments have gone forward. Feeder cattle have gone to Ontario, and several American states, east and west. On account of strengthening cattle prices in Canada, the



# Ottawa's Political Scene

By M. Grattan O'Leary

ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. G. RACEY

**W**ITHIN a few weeks the present Parliament will have concluded its second session—a fact which invites some comments.

Is this Parliament measuring up to what might reasonably have been expected of it? Is the country getting what it bargained for? How are the various parties meeting the issues of the times?

To answer for the ministry necessitates recalling what happened in 1921. In the election of that year the Liberal party gave various distinct pledges. They bound themselves to reduce the tariff. They vowed they would lower the cost of living; decrease taxation; institute economy; and promote immigration. They would bring back the peace and prosperity of the golden era of Laurier.

Contemplation of their performance is a melancholy task. More customs revenue was collected last year than under the regime of Mr. Meighen. The cost of living mounts steadily; taxation becomes more crushingly burdensome; squandermania has heightened the public debt by more than 45 millions.

Lacking a safe majority, the government has been wayward and weak. It has been impotent to deal with such a minor question as a domestic supply of fuel. It has seen emigration exceed immigration and has confessed its helplessness and confusion. It has wasted money with the abandon of a sailor on shore leave. It has had no policy in the field of Imperial or foreign affairs. Lastly, and most of all to its discredit, it seeks to bring back to its followers the carrion of the patronage system which the idealism of war effort forced the Coalition government of Sir Robert Borden to abolish.

In short, Mr. King's ministry has shown itself to be a "standpat" ministry, devoted to tranquility and the emoluments of office, and marching from discredit to discredit. Its chief sin—and this is true of the entire Liberal party—is that, calling itself Liberal, it is obscurantist and reactionary. It professes devotion to free trade and practices high protection. It proclaims its solicitude for the masses and is financed and controlled by the interests. It calls itself progressive, yet it opposes forward policies like nationalization and woman suffrage. It has the formulae of Liberalism forever on its lips, yet it hounds real Liberals like Andrew McMaster outside its councils. Its whole basis is hypocritical and dishonest.

## INTRODUCING THE AUTHOR

Grattan O'Leary, the author of this political survey, is a brilliant young Irish-Canadian journalist who represents the Ottawa Journal in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. He has watched the shifting political scenes and the actors on the political stage for a number of years. After two sessions of critical study of the present parliament he gives his judgment on all three parties. The Guide does not necessarily endorse any of Mr. O'Leary's views. We asked him to write the article and we present it to our readers as the sincere viewpoint of a man on the spot. The illustrations are by A. G. Racey, of the Montreal Star, whose drawings have delighted Guide readers in the past.—The Editor.

Mr. King, despite many deficiencies, is not without parliamentary ability. He has eloquence, youth, industry, vigor, a love of parliament and its traditions, and a sense of public duty. But Mr. King is not the arbiter of his party's destinies, that power reposes in Mr. Fielding and Sir Lomer Gouin. The Prime Minister may mean well. When, as often happens, he talks of the "larger

dian Liberalism has definitely and completely passed.

## What of Mr. Meighen?

When the Home Rule controversy was at its height in the 80's, Tim Healy once brought down the House of Commons by applying to the militant Joe Chamberlain those magnificent verses from Job:

He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the Captains and the shoutings.

They are passages that apply to Mr. Meighen. One wonders whence this slight, frail figure, with the seeming asceticism of a Newman, summons the fire and militancy with which, upon the slightest pretext, he eagerly marches to battle. In critical capacity, in power of exposition, in the cut and thrust of debate, in the sheer steel of political courage, parliament has seen no such doughty swordsman since the brave days when Foster and Laurier crossed swords. But these gifts, great though they be as parliamentary assets, do not constitute leadership in themselves; and Mr. Meighen's

leadership, appraised on other grounds, must be severely impeached. His outstanding defect is that he is a radical at heart trying to conform to a Conservative tradition. He knows the West and its problems. He understands and sympathizes with the hardships and the difficulties of the agricultural class. Yet despite this, despite that he is a democrat by temperament, despite that he is instinctively antagonistic to plutocratic wealth, he succumbs to his environment and murmurs those hopeless incantations about the "old National Policy."

Mr. Meighen does not seem to realize the hopeless straits to which Toryism has been reduced. He does not appear to grasp the self-evident truth that everywhere the flag of Conservatism droops low, that progress is the dominant aspiration of the peoples of every land. And so, instead of appealing to enlightenment and progress, to that large section of the public, both west of the Lakes and east of them, which recognizes and respects his ability, he permits his program to be canalized within the narrow intellectual walls of the most obscurantist elements in his party. He has a record of political achievement of which any radical might feel proud. His name is associated with forward-looking measures like nationalization and woman suffrage. At the imperial conference of 1921 his attitude was that of a Liberal and a humanist. Yet in defeat, defeat that did not tarnish his honor, his stature has decreased. He has been too prone to fight the ministry upon narrow partisan grounds. He has permitted his fine talents to be diverted into cheap political strife. He has failed to marshal, discipline, unite or educate his followers upon any constructive task. He is content to voice creeds and shibboleths and formulae that are divorced from reality and which do violence to his intelligence.

As a consequence, the Conservative

party in parliament is a tale for tears. Outside of Mr. Meighen himself, and Mr. Stevens, it counts no first-class brain. It has a financial critic who would have languished in back-bench obscurity in a parliament of ten years ago. Its rank and file is composed of men without vision or ability, men whose knowledge of Canada is bounded by the confines of Ontario, politicians who are still back in the days of '78, whose conceptions of politics and public life is the overheated rhetoric so dear to the hearts of the ward association. Mr. Meighen, were his judgment equal to his capacity, would triumph over his environment. He would discern that the standards of such an army can challenge no wide allegiance; would try to widen his appeal. As it is he goes on with a forlorn hope, developing no new material, oblivious to the advice of the best of his friends, unjust to his genuinely progressive instincts, antagonizing potential allies. It is one of the tragedies of the politics of this country.

For Mr. Meighen is the natural, logical leader of the Progressive forces in Canada. Equipped with character, eloquence, courage, experience, administrative capacity and energy; a Western man, with the buoyant, optimistic outlook of the plains; feared by the mandarins of St. James Street, to whom he is still a "dangerous socialist"; a parliamentarian of dazzling brilliance—who could measure his possibilities as a leader of progressive reform?

## Progressives Not Feared

There remains the Progressives. After the elections of last year the Progressive party had two courses before it. It could try to enter the King ministry and mould it to its views from within; or it could stand aloof and secure as much as possible by the threat of its votes from without. I am one of those who believe that Mr. Crerar should have entered the King ministry; but we are not concerned with that here. The point is that the Progressives, having elected, or having been forced, to adopt the other course, did not follow it to its logical conclusion. Their failure to do so lay in the fact that they were not sufficiently hostile to the ministry to visit the ministry with injury. Mr. Crerar strove to win his way by feigning violence, by "eternally half-un-sheathing a visionary sword." But the government knew, as everybody knew, that his militant gestures were never really meant, that they could be ignored without penalty. Mr. King's peril lay not in Mr. Crerar's leadership, but in the possibility that his leadership might not lead.

The consequences were wholly disastrous. Lacking cohesion and proper discipline, without knowledge of tactics or parliamentary procedure, worm-eaten by jealousies, without sense of party



The Prime Minister may mean well but he is not the arbiter of his party's destinies.

freedom" and the "higher life," he may have such things in his mind. No matter; when the sound of the Premier's rhetoric has died away, Mr. Fielding and Sir Lomer sit down and determine what the ministry may do. It is then that St. James Street has its innings.

Mr. Fielding is an astonishing parliamentarian. In mental agility, in power of lucid exposition, only Mr. Meighen is his equal. But Mr. Fielding is not a Liberal. He is a Tory of the Tories, a reactionary who shakes his fist at the rising sun; in England he would be a diehard.

Sir Lomer Gouin, were he in France, would be a Royalist. He is, taken by and all, an extraordinary French Canadian. If you were to enter the smoking room of a millionaire's club, or a chamber of commerce, with many large, comfortable chairs and a group of large, comfortable, plutocratic-looking gentlemen occupying them, in the centre, in the largest and most comfortable chair, looking most imposing, comfortable and plutocratic of all, would be a man of the type of Sir Lomer Gouin. In appearance, in language, in every outward action, he is the antithesis of the Quebec politician. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Lapointe have all eloquently interpreted the history, the traditions, the passions and the idealism of Quebec. Sir Lomer, one suspects, knows little, and cares less, about Quebec's traditions, but can tell all about its trade and resources. Mr. Mercier, who knew all about Quebec's ideals, and who symbolized her passions, left his people in poverty and debt. Sir Lomer paid off debts, courted Big Business, built roads, gave inducements to capital, made his province exceedingly prosperous. He is, in short, a materialist politician, an uncompromising reactionary, contemptuous of reformers, a frank and powerful champion of the great financial interests.

It is under such leadership that Cana-



Badly in need of some lessons on two subjects.



loyalty, divided among themselves, the party became no longer feared. Instead of inviting the government's respect it invited its contempt. Disregard of Liberal pledges was based upon knowledge that the "Farmers" would not fight.

Yet Mr. Crerar, tolerant, just in his judgments, with a fine grasp of practical problems, and with constantly maturing power, was a loss to the Progressive cause. Mr. Forke is an amiable man, respected for his honesty, but he is not of the mould of which leaders are made. As a consequence the present session has seen Progressivism degenerate into hopeless impotence. It does not function as a party. It has proved to be the dullest and feeblest group of its size that have ever been in the House of Commons. Its rank and file can deal with



Our Canadian Diehard

facile generalizations with the kind of oratory that suffices for gatherings of locals, but they are painfully incompetent in grasp of practical details. The party's worst defect, however, is its lack of harmony. Its members are still either little Liberals or little Conservatives; some inclined to Mr. King, some to Mr. Meighen; none devoted fearlessly and exclusively to Progressive ideals and policies. In a word, the Progressive group in the Commons today is precisely in the futile position of British Labor before J. Ramsay MacDonald rejuvenated it, disciplined it, and taught it unity and tactics.

#### What of the Future?

What, then, of the future? Will the Progressive party survive? Will it achieve office and power? Or will it ally itself with one of the older parties and compromise in the furtherance of its aims?

I am of those who believe that Progressivism of itself can never secure power. I am also of those who hold that under existing conditions there can be no Progressive-Liberal alliance. The official Liberal party is a party of standpatism and reaction. Sonorous platitudes of Liberalism fall copiously from the lips of Mr. King, but the Prime Minister, as a plenitude of incidents testify, is not captain of his soul. "Where MacGregor sits is the head of the table." Where Sir Lomer Gouin sits is the head of the Liberal party. For the moment, Mr. Fielding, never a radical, and growing increasingly reactionary with the years, is allowed to man the helm, but when he goes, which, in the nature of things, must be soon, what then? The answer is found in the ultra-protectionist speeches of the Quebec chieftain during the past year. These speeches are not mere illustrations of Liberal inconsistencies on the tariff. They are not the expressed convictions of an obscure and powerless politician. They are an outline of the fiscal course which Sir Lomer Gouin commands Liberalism to follow, and which his power, backed by all the massed ridings of Quebec, will compel it to follow in the coming years. They are the pronouncement of a definite ritual of apostasy to the Liberal free trade pledge.

The House of Commons, including the Progressives, knows this. It knows that Sir Lomer Gouin has determined to let the West go hang; that his plan of campaign is to make the Liberal party a "big business" party; to steal the Conservative cry of protection; to have the government considered safe by the banks, the railways, the trust companies and the manufacturers. His thought, indeed, is quite transparent. He knows that Quebec, the one essentially Conservative province, is against Mr. Meighen. He knows that the maritime provinces, anything but high protectionist, will as soon throw in their lot with the Liberals as with the Conservatives, and, in any case, will never go Progressive. And he reasons that all that is necessary to keep the Liberals in office is to champion protection in Ontario. By these tactics, by hiving free traders into a western sectional party, and by hiving Conservatives into an ultra-Tory Toronto party, Sir Lomer believes that he can weaken both factions to such an extent that the country will have confidence in neither. The Liberal party, with Mr. King as its figurehead and Sir Lomer as its Rasputin and real leader, would become the refuge of all the "safe and sane" elements; the extremists would be outside, and divided against themselves.

#### Mr. King's Surrender

There was a time when Mr. King would have combatted such a plan. There was a time when Mr. Ernest Lapointe, making political love to Mr. Crerar, would likewise have been hostile. That time, alas, has passed. Today Mr. King, like Mr. Lapointe, grinds corn in the camp of the Philistines. He knows that behind Sir Lomer's pronouncements stand the massed power of the Quebec press, the provincial party organizations, and, hardly less powerful, the moneyed battalions of Montreal; and as his knowledge of such perils broadens, his devotion to Liberalism dissolves into sullen desuetude.

It is because of this, because political conditions after the next election will impose fusion, and because that fusion can never be effective between Progressivism and Liberalism, as presently constituted, that many see an alliance of the West with the forward Eastern Conservatives. Undoubtedly there are many obstacles to such a union. There is the obstacle of the Tory die-hards, of the stupid avaricious men who have been the curse of enlightened Conservatism. There is the difficulty of the rigid intractability of Mr. Meighen. There is the obstacle of the tariff. Yet those who remember how Sir Robert Peel brought his party over from protection to free trade, as well



The Ventriloquist or the Controlling Hand

as those who know the many points of contact between Ontario and the West—of which the great question of public ownership is but one—are not dismayed. Certainly the day that would see a new Progressive realignment under the brilliant leadership of Mr. Meighen, fortified by the broad humanism of Mr. Crerar, would be the beginning of a splendid new era in the politics of this Dominion.

#### Pioneers of Old Ontario

A Notable New Book in the "Makers of Canada" Series. Reviewed by W. J. Healy, Provincial Librarian of Manitoba

The Pioneers of Old Ontario. By W. L. Smith. Illustrations drawn by M. Gillivray. Toronto: George N. Morang. Price \$3.50.

It occurred to the present writer in reading H. G. Wells's Outline of History that interesting moving picture films could be made to show such developments in human history as the process of the occupation of this continent by people from Europe, without showing any human beings at all, but using only the map of this continent, and having the small beginnings of coast settlements appear first on the map, then the slow movements into the interior, first in trickles and later great streams and spreading lakes of population. The moving picture could show first the continent as an unpeopled expanse, except for the few scores of

scattered thousands of Indians; and the coming and spreading of the white people would go on before our eyes, at the rate, say, of a minute for every ten years. Less than three-quarters of an hour would thus be sufficient for showing the whole development from the landing of Columbus down to the present time.

This same idea again suggested itself to me vividly in reading Mr. Smith's brief introductory chapter in his book, The Pioneers of Old Ontario, in which he describes in not more than seven hundred words the coming of the first settlers in what is now the province of Ontario. In that remarkable piece of writing Mr. Smith achieves the feat of taking you up in an airplane, as it were, and letting you look down upon a miniature Ontario and see the pioneers moving in and establishing themselves in the different districts—the settlers who came direct from the Old World, by way of the St. Lawrence, others by way of Oswego across Lake Ontario to Kingston and the Bay of Quinte, others by way of the Niagara frontier, the different streams flowing in before our eyes, as we read.

#### The True Makers of Canada

Nearly all the pioneers of Ontario were of humble origin, and most of them had little or no means beyond the bodily strength and the resolute spirit which carried them through the hard pioneer experiences they had to face in clearing the land of its towering, thick-set hardwood trees and building log cabins surrounded by blackened stumps in the scanty clearings in the forest, and making homes in the wilderness.

After the establishment of the province of Manitoba in 1870, sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters of pioneers of Ontario came West and pioneered on the prairie. All the pioneers who laid the foundations of the nine provinces which make up the continent-spanning Dominion were the true beginners of the nation, the true makers of Canada. The stories of their hardships and struggles, their loneliness and privations, their hard work and their rough comforts, their dark days and their glad days, their sorrows and their joys, are a heritage to be valued more and more by each succeeding generation of the Canadian people; in the lives of the pioneers the national spirit has its oldest roots. Not that there are not pioneers today, men and women who are making homes in remote regions of Canada and equally worthy of honor with the earliest pioneers in Canada's history.

This book had its origin in a series of bicycling trips through rural Ontario which W. L. Smith, who has long been identified prominently with the organized farmers of that province, began in the spring of 1897. For some seventeen years Mr. Smith continued those expeditions a-wheel, on which he gathered at first hand information about the actual conditions on the farms of Ontario for publication in The Weekly Sun, and gathered at the same time information about the pioneer days carried in the memories of men and women then still living.

#### Pioneer Blood in the U.F.O.

The only way to do justice to Mr. Smith's book would be to quote from it, for which there is not room here. It may be noted that in telling of the pioneers in the region between Barrie and Penetanguishene, he mentions the grandfather of Hon. E. C. Drury, the premier of Ontario, who settled at Crown Hill in 1819. Hon. Mr. Drury, who is a farmer by occupation, lives on the farm which his grandfather began to clear more than a hundred years ago. Seven years before the grandfather of the Ontario premier settled at Crown Hill there settled near Dixie, in the county of Peel, Bernard Doherty, who took up 500 acres, after he had refused a location which is now in the heart of the city of Toronto; he refused that location because it was too low and wet. Of the 500 acres he took up near Dixie, 300 acres are owned and operated by his great-grandson, Hon. Manning Doherty, who is minister of agriculture in the Drury government. The residence on the Doherty farm, whose

Continued on Page 17



Without Vision or Ability.



## Control of Grasshoppers

*Prof. Strickland's Advice Intended for Alberta Farmers is Equally  
Applicable to Other Prairie Provinces*

**G**RASSHOPPERS are natives of Alberta. They have always been present in small numbers. Their sudden increase is due to a series of dry years that have greatly reduced the relative numbers of their insect enemies. Several years, whether wet or dry, must elapse before these enemies can increase to sufficient numbers to reduce the grasshoppers to their normal numbers. In the meantime, control measures are absolutely essential in order to save the crops in the infested area.

There are about thirty different kinds of grasshoppers in Alberta, of which three only are liable to be destructive to crops. Nearly all of those which are found on dry open prairie are species which never feed on grain. Many of these harmless forms are more slender, and of a lighter color, than are the grain-feeding kinds. Others have red or yellow wings when mature. No attempt should be made to destroy these.

All of the harmful species hatch into very small wingless hoppers, during May and June, from eggs that were laid in the previous fall. They are full-grown, and have wings, by the end of June or early in July. They lay eggs from that time until October. It is important to know where the different kinds of grasshoppers lay their eggs, since it is here that the young hoppers will be found when they first hatch out in the spring. No eggs are ever laid in summerfallowed land.

### The Roadside Grasshopper

The eggs of this grasshopper are laid in pods of 25 eggs, in the sod around fields, in small pastures and around sloughs, particularly among the roots of Western Couch Grass (Blue Joint). Here they are very numerous and several thousands are frequently found in a single square foot of sod. The young hoppers hatch in late May or June. While there is more shelter in the sod than there is in the grain field, they usually return to it every night for shelter even though they are feeding by day on the grain. They can be killed very easily in the sod during the first two weeks after they hatch, and before they spread all over the field.

### The Lesser Migratory Grasshopper

This grasshopper is confined almost entirely to light and somewhat sandy soil. It lays its eggs in hard and weedy stubble land, and in deserted fields. Deep plowing before seeding, burning over during the last week in May, or treating the whole field with poisoned bait, is necessary in order to kill them.

### The Two-Striped Grasshopper

This grasshopper is of less importance, though it is always found where the lesser migratory grasshopper is abundant. It is a large yellow grasshopper, with black stripes on the legs and back. The young hoppers are often bright green. The eggs are laid in rye fields and among weeds and grass, often in blown soil.

### Control

There are three methods of grasshopper control:

**Plowing**—Since stubble land, particularly in sandy districts, may be infested with eggs, it should always be well plowed before seeding. Deep fall plowing is the best, but spring plowing, if six or more inches deep, and if the furrows are turned completely upside down, buries the eggs so deeply that the young hoppers which hatch are unable to reach the surface. Packing after spring plowing is advisable. Shallow plowing is less effective, but it is better than cultivation which does not bury the eggs. Spring cultivation does more harm than good. It lengthens the period over which the hoppers will hatch, thus necessitating repeated poisoning.

**Plowing Summerfallow**—In summer-fallowing infested land after the hoppers have hatched, it is most important

that plowing be started at the outside of the field, or in strips, so that the grasshoppers will be driven towards the centre of the field, or on to the unplowed lands. Here they must be burned, or poisoned with bait, before plowing is completed. Driving grasshoppers from infested summerfallow to neighboring fields by plowing or cultivating is a punishable offence under The Agricultural Pests Act.

**Burning Straw or Weeds**—A few days after the hoppers first hatch out, along roadsides and fence rows and around sloughs, they can be destroyed in enormous numbers by scattering straw or dry weeds, such as Russian thistle, which can be raked out from the fence, over the grass. The hoppers gather into this at night time, and it is then that it should be burned. Burning by day or before all of the eggs have hatched will do more harm than good. It will not kill the hoppers and it destroys shelter in which they might have been poisoned.

**Burning Weedy Summerfallow**—Weedy summerfallows and deserted farms, especially in sandy districts, are a serious source of reinfestation to grain fields in June and July. These should be burned over during the last week in May, by which date all of the eggs will have hatched, and there will not be sufficient new green growth to make burning with a harrow difficult. This will be found to be far more effective than poisoning later in the season.

### Poisoning

The poisoned bait that has yielded best results in Alberta is as follows:

Bran and sawdust (half and half by weight) 100 pounds; white arsenic, four pounds; molasses, half to one gallon; salt, four pounds; water, 10 to 12 gallons.

Always use sawdust. It improves the spreading quality of the bait, and greatly reduces its cost.

When poisoning in strips through an infested grain field, in accordance with the recommendations given below, the addition of three ounces of amyl acetate (banana oil) increases the effectiveness of the bait.

A very cheap poisoned bait, known as Criddle mixture, sometimes yields as satisfactory results as does bran bait. This is made with fifteen gallons of horse droppings, preferably fresh, into which is well stirred two pounds of arsenic, and two pounds of salt dissolved in sufficient water to make the bait into a wet mash.

### Mixing Poisoned Bait

Spread the bran and sawdust on the floor of a barn, or other building, from which stock can at all times be excluded. Scatter the arsenic over this and mix very thoroughly by turning over repeatedly with a rake or shovel. Take care that poison does not fly in the air. It may cause burning of the skin and is harmful if breathed. (This danger can be avoided by tying a handkerchief over the nose and mouth and also by mixing the arsenic with the molasses solution; but, when this latter is done, subsequent mixing must be very thorough, for it is difficult to get an even distribution of the poison.) Dissolve the molasses and salt in water and thoroughly stir this into the mixture. The bait is then ready for immediate use, though it improves if bagged and kept for 48 hours.

In mixing centres not more than 10 gallons of water to 100 pounds of bait should be employed, or there will be a serious run-off of valuable solutions while the bait is being hauled to the farms.

The bait will, however, absorb considerably more water; and, since this is the main ingredient, that makes it attractive to grasshoppers, the bait should be moistened with as much water as it will hold immediately prior to spreading. This is important.

Bait that has been kept for from three to four days after mixing may become slightly sour. Sour bait is more attractive to grasshoppers than is fresh bait.

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About a week after mixing, bait may become mouldy, and this reduces its attractiveness, though it is still an effective poison. Mouldy bait is also inclined to form in lumps which are dangerous to stock if not broken.

#### Application of Bait

Scatter the bait broadcast only where the grasshoppers are most numerous.

Do not apply the bait when it is cold, very windy, or raining. Grasshoppers do not feed under such conditions.

Throw the bait as far as you can, so that every flake will fall to the ground separately.

Twenty-five pounds is ample for half a mile of sod-land a rod in width, or for an acre of grain field. It should never be scattered so thickly that it can be readily seen on the ground. One flake of poisoned bran or sawdust will kill several small grasshoppers, and they will crawl a considerable distance to feed on it.

When an entire field is infested with hoppers that are unable to fly, scatter the bait thinly in strips that are two to three rods apart through the field. As soon as the grasshoppers begin to fly the distance between these strips can be increased to five or six rods.

Bear in mind, always, that moisture is the most attractive ingredient of the bait. Grasshoppers do not begin to feed until about half an hour to one hour after sunrise. The actual time will vary according to the temperature. Bait should, therefore, be applied as soon as the grasshoppers begin to feed, and before the ground becomes so hot that the bait will dry out almost as soon as it is scattered.

Such conditions usually prevail between 7 and 11 a.m. On hot days, even though the grasshoppers are feeding throughout the day, bait applied after 11 a.m. dries so quickly that very few of them will feed on it. On the other hand, bait that is applied before sunrise is nearly dry before the grasshoppers start to feed.

Bait applied in the afternoon or evening rarely produces effective results, and it should never be used at this time of day.

#### Co-operation and Organization

Co-operation is essential for satisfactory results. Individual farmers can do much to save their own crops, but any infested land that is not treated is a serious menace to the whole neighborhood, and is also a source of reinfestation for the following year. In every district farmers' meetings should be called in advance of the time when grasshoppers are expected to hatch, and a plan of campaign should be arranged whereby all infested land, whether occupied or not, may receive necessary treatment.

This applies particularly in sandy districts that are infested with the Lesser Migratory Grasshopper. Unless vacant land in such places is burned over during the last week in May, or is satisfactorily poisoned at about this time, it will constitute a permanent source of loss to the whole district throughout the season.

Hiring men to poison vacant land often results in a gross misuse of bait, and the best results are never obtained unless the bait is scattered by farmers who are personally interested in the destruction of the pest.

Never forget that arsenic is as fatal to stock as it is to grasshoppers. When pastures are seriously infested it is safe to poison them, provided they do not contain a quantity of bottom grass, in which case there is considerable danger to stock if a somewhat heavy application be made. It is advisable that pastures containing a heavy and dense growth of grass be burned over if possible in preference to being poisoned, since there is the danger of a quantity of the bait lodging in the bottom grass and constituting a menace to stock in the following spring.

#### Do Grasses Harbor Rust?

It is well known that stem rust is the cause of very serious losses of wheat. Since many grasses are susceptible to rust it would be of interest to know just what grasses are attacked and what part they play in the spread of rust, and if they help to carry the rust over the winter. Much study has

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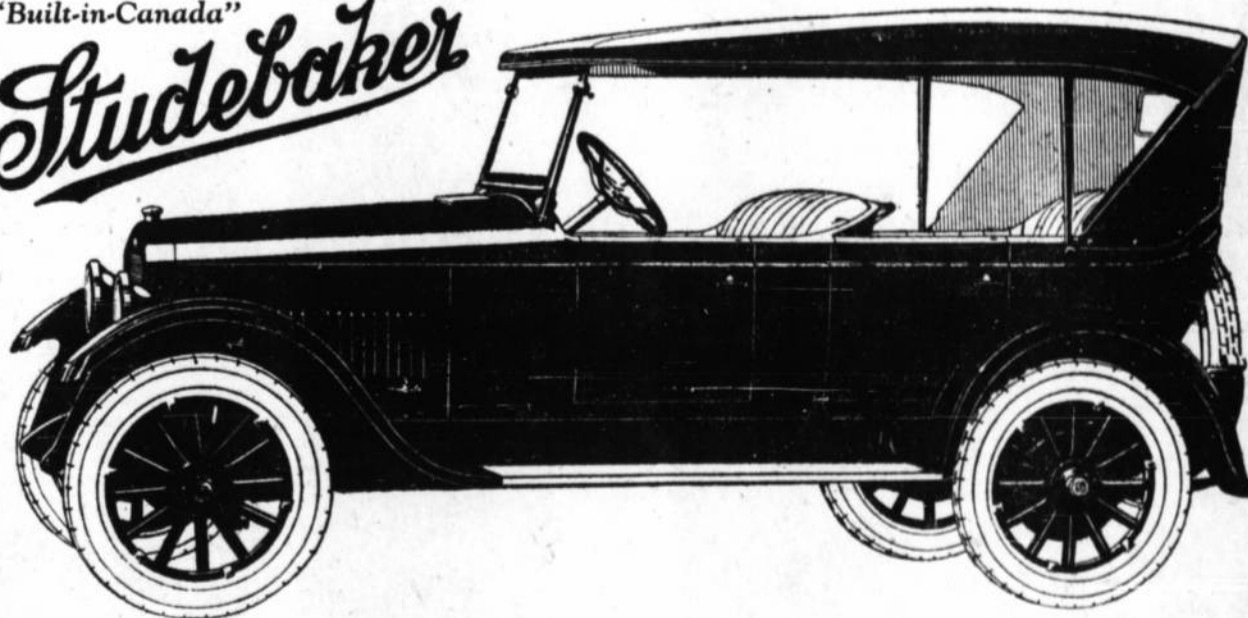
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T H I S I S A S T U D E B A K E R Y E A R

been given to this phase of the rust question in Western Canada, and the statements following are based on these. They refer only to the form of rust attacking wheat and barley. The stem rust of oats will not spread to wheat.

The grasses that rust readily are wild barley or skunk grass, as it is sometimes called, western rye grass, which is commonly used for hay in Western Canada, and the wheat grasses, including Western couch grass. The Eastern couch grass which has been introduced into Western Canada is not attacked by the wheat form of stem rust. Another grass that rusts heavily is Macoun's wild lyme or rye grass. Many other grasses are attacked, but either they are not common or not very susceptible. The grasses which rust heavily help to produce a great number of red or summer spores, and thus aid

in the spread of rust. Where barberries are present grasses usually grow near them, and the rust appears on the grasses first and then spreads to wheat. This spread can be easily avoided by the destruction of the barberries.

Do the grasses aid in carrying the rust over the winter? It has been shown that the summer or red spores of the rust can live over the winter, under the sheaths of the grasses and in sheltered places. They have been found to remain alive well into the spring, but there is no other evidence that the infection of wheat comes from grasses. It seems probable if they were an important source of early infection that rust would appear first on grasses and spread to wheat, especially as the young grasses appear before wheat, but this is not the case, so far as observation has gone. Grasses such as

wild barley that were heavily rusted the previous season have been watched for several years in many places in the spring and early summer, but all the observations showed that rust appeared first on wheat and spread to grasses. When rust first appears the wheat generally shows a slight amount of rust over large areas, which suggests that infection came from spores carried by the wind for some distance rather than from grasses nearby.

Briefly then, there is no certain evidence that grasses carry the rust over the winter, though it is possible they do in a few cases. There is no evidence to support the view that grasses are mainly responsible for the appearance of rust in spring. In Canada so far as our information goes, some other source is responsible for the overwintering and origin of the rust outbreaks each season.—Dr. W. P. Fraser.





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### Start Summerfallow Early

In an experiment conducted for ten years at Brandon Experimental Farm, the average yield of wheat per acre from summerfallowed land plowed May 15, June 15 and July 15, of the previous year has been 37 bushels 41 pounds for May 15 plowing; 35 bushels 33 pounds for June 15 plowing; and 29 bushels 48 pounds for July 15 plowing.

May plowing has therefore shown a slight advantage over June plowing, while the latter has shown a very decided advantage over July plowing. It is hardly practicable to recommend May plowing for summerfallow, as that month is usually filled with seeding operations. However, the advantage which May 15 has over June 15 would indicate that the sooner summerfallow plowing can be started without interfering with spring work the better. This is particularly true where stinkweed is a factor, as it begins to ripen seed early in June.

Late plowing of summerfallow is a mistake. The growth of the weeds wastes the moisture; the weeds ripen and shell seeds which are a cause of trouble in future; and the operation requires more power and is harder to do properly when done late. It should be the object of every farmer to get his summerfallow all plowed early.—W. C. McKillean, Brandon, Man.

### Maple Creek to have Corn Show

The Provincial Corn Growers' Association recently organized at Maple

Creek is assisting to get under way small fields as a start this year on a large number of farms widely spread throughout the province. It is hoped that a substantial percentage of these farmers will closely observe the merits or otherwise of this crop for their conditions. Those who ripen good ears are asked to exhibit at the first Provincial Corn Show to be held at Maple Creek, on November 14 and 15 this year.

The premium list has been drawn up by the Saskatchewan Corn Growers' Association, under whose auspices the show is to be held, stated M. P. Tullis, field crops commissioner of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. The Maple Creek Agricultural Society eagerly adopted the suggestion of this branch that a show should be held. At the time the suggestion was made a sample of corn produced at Maple Creek be sent to the Ogilvie Flour Mills at Montreal. The mill was sufficiently interested to offer this department the sum of \$1,250, payable \$250 annually, for the purpose of promoting the growth of corn in Saskatchewan. On being informed of this the Corn Association agreed to co-operate and offered a similar amount or more if needed to promote the first provincial corn show. The premium list is as follows:

Class 1—10 ears of North Dakota White Flint. Class 2—10 ears of Gehu Yellow Flint and Class 3—10 ears of North Western Dent; all have the same prizes. First prize \$20; second \$15; third \$12; fourth \$10; fifth \$9.00; sixth \$8.00; seventh \$7.00; eighth \$6.00; ninth \$5.00; tenth \$4.00; eleventh \$3.00; twelfth \$2.00; and eight prizes of \$1.00 each.

Class 4—10 ears of any other variety Dent, and Class 5—10 ears any other variety Flint have in each case, first prize, \$15; second, \$12; third \$10; fourth \$8.00; fifth \$6.00; sixth \$5.00; seventh \$4.00; eighth \$3.00; ninth \$2.00; and six prizes of \$1.00 each.

Class 6—Single ear of Dent, and Class 7—Single ear of Flint. First prize \$8.00; second \$6.00; third \$4.00; fourth \$2.00; and five prizes of \$1.00 each.

Class 8—Five ears of sweet corn and Class 9 five ears of pop corn. First prize \$8.00; second \$6.00; third \$4.00; fourth \$2.00; and five prizes of \$1.00 each.

### Answers Corn Questions

The article, entitled, Bridging Seven Lean Years, in The Guide of April 4, setting forth the experiences of A. B. Chambers, of Laura, Sask., in growing and feeding corn, provoked so many requests for information that they were forwarded to Mr. Chambers. As his resources for handling correspondence are limited the following is reprinted as answering the questions which were most often asked, and will serve as answers for those interested:

"Corn is always planted on ground to be summerfallowed. Plow in the spring just before planting. Harrow and pack to prepare a good solid seed bed.

"Plant in drills three and a half feet apart and two inches deep, the rows from six to ten inches apart. Use Northwest Dent, Minn. No. 13, or any variety used in the Northwest.

"Nearly all the grain drills can be used for planting corn by setting a small box inside the drill box over three holes placed three and a half feet apart. This will give three rows of corn at a time.

"Harrow thoroughly before the corn comes through the ground. Cultivate two or three times according to the season.

"If you can use a corn binder to harvest the crop, one bushel will plant five acres, but if you depend on a grain binder, one bushel to three or four acres is better as the stalks and ears do not grow as large when thick.

"The best time to harvest is just after the first light frost."—A. B. Chambers, Laura, Sask.

"No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of a great farmer class, for it is upon the welfare of farmers, material and moral, that the welfare of the nation ultimately rests."—Theodore Roosevelt.

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## Old Wine in a New Bottle

Continued from Page 7

"We have been preaching co-operative marketing of cattle for years in Saskatchewan," said Premier Dunning, "and were delighted when the former method of co-operative shipping to western markets were broadened out by the pool method to cover the final marketing of cattle. We are watching with great interest the extension of the

co-operative plan to cover the exporting of cattle to Great Britain."

"What appeals to me most," said Premier Bracken, "is the system by which cattle are sorted up before they are offered for sale. I am sure this plan of selling is going to bring more money to farmers, especially those who are raising the better grades of cattle. It means developing our cattle industry by encouraging the men who are breeding and feeding the right kind of cattle."



Three Western Premiers Inspecting the Workings of the Cattle Pool. In the above picture, from left to right, are to be seen: Front row, Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, Premier Dunning, of Saskatchewan, and Premier Greenfield, of Alberta. Back row: G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, C. Rice-Jones, general manager, U.G.G. Ltd., and F. M. Black, provincial treasurer of Manitoba.

## Home-made Lace Leather

*How to Make Belt Lacing by the Alum Process of Tanning*

**L**ACE leather should be made from good, sound hides, preferably steer hides. The weight of the hides used may vary from 20 to 40 pounds, depending upon the thickness of leather desired.

### Slaking Lime

Place about six pounds of burnt or caustic lime in a clean wooden tub. Add about one quart of water, as the lime begins to slake add more water, a little at a time, to keep the lime moist; do not pour in water enough to quench the slaking. After the lime appears to be slaked, stir in a gallon or two of clean water. Do all this just exactly as you would make whitewash. Slake the lime the day you start soaking the hide, and keep the tub covered until used.

If burnt lime is not available, fresh hydrated lime (not air-slaked) may be used. In this case stir eight pounds of hydrated lime into a barrel of water and proceed as directed under "Liming."

### Soaking and Cleaning

If the hide has been salted, shake vigorously to remove most of the salt. Spread it out, hair side down, and trim off the tail, head, ears, all ragged edges and shanks.

Place the hide, hair side up, lengthwise, over a log or board, and, with a sharp knife, cut it from nose to tail, straight down the backbone line, into two "sides." It will be more convenient in subsequent handling, especially when the hide is large, to then split each side lengthwise into two strips. The back strip will make the better leather and should be about twice as wide as the belly strip.

Fill a barrel with clean, cool water. Place the strips in the barrel to soak for two or three hours, with frequent stirring, to soften the sides and loosen and soak out the blood, dirt, manure and salt. Take the strips out of the barrel and place them, one at a time, hair side up, on a smooth slab, log, or thick planed board, from one to two feet wide and six to eight feet long, one end of which rests on the floor and the other extends over a box or trestle so as to be about waist high. Scrub off all dirt and manure and wash with several buckets of clean water.

Now turn the strip over, flesh side up, and carefully cut off most of the meat or flesh. Work over the entire flesh side with the back edge of a drawing or

butcher knife, held firmly by both ends, while pushing away from you hard against the strip. Wash off with a bucket or two of clean water. This working over should always be done. Refill the barrel with clean, cool water and put the strips back. Pull them up and stir frequently until they are soft and flexible. A green hide usually needs to be soaked for not more than 10 to 20 hours; a green salted hide for not more than 20 to 40 hours.

When the strips are properly softened, throw them over the slab or beam and thoroughly scrape off all remaining flesh or meat with the back edge of the drawing or butcher knife. It is of the greatest importance to remove all of this meat. When it can not be scraped off, cut it off, but be very careful not to cut into the hide itself. Even should there appear to be no flesh to take off and nothing appears to be removed, it is necessary to thoroughly work over the flesh side in this way with the back of a knife. Finally wash off with a bucketful of clean water.

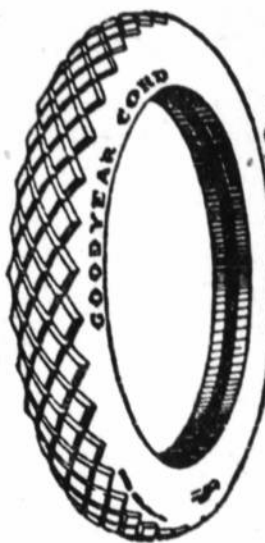
### Liming to Remove the Hair

Wash out the soak barrel. Pour in the slaked lime; nearly fill the barrel with clean, cool water, and stir thoroughly. Hang each strip, hair side up, over a separate piece of rope and suspend in the limewater. Fasten the ends of the rope to the barrel so that the strips are entirely covered by the limewater, and cover the barrel with a bag or board. Pull up the strips and stir the lime three or four times each day until the hair will rub off easily from all parts of each strip. This will take from five to eight days in summer and from six to 16 days in winter.

When limed, throw the strips, hair side up, over a smooth, slanting slab or board, and, with the back of a drawing or butcher knife, held nearly flat against the hide, push the hair off. If the hide is sufficiently limed, a curdy or cheese layer of skin rubs off with the hair. If this layer does not thus rub off, the strips must be returned to the limewater. After removing the hair, put the strips back in the lime for another day, until any fine hairs that may remain can be easily rubbed off. Now thoroughly work over the grain or hair side with the back of the knife to "scud" out as much lime, fat and dirt as possible. Turn the strip over and do the same

Continued on Page 22

## GOOD YEAR ALL-WEATHER TREAD



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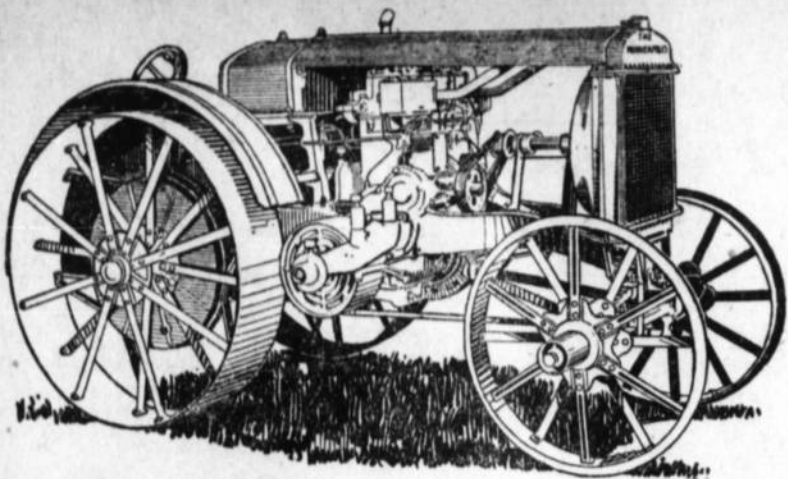
These women have saved themselves many a back-breaking hour of scrubbing and sweeping—for all they need is a damp mop to clean the floor and make it look like new. Their floors are warm and sanitary—their rooms bright and cheery. And quite as important, they have saved money because Dominion Linoleum costs less and wears longer than many other types of floor coverings.

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## News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

### Saskatchewan

#### Alingly to Wake Up

Mrs. Neil McDonald, of Alingly, is evidently determined to make the people of her district "wake up" to a sense of their responsibilities. Writing to the Central secretary a few days ago, she said:

"There is a district south of us here which has never been organized into a local. A few have joined other locals once in a while but work has been desultory. Now I thought I might do a little canvassing down through there if you would kindly mail me some literature to work on. I have some of those Why You Should Join the G.G.A., but I want some more plain facts. Something to say when one does get up to speak. I think it would be a mixed local of men and women as the women are too scarce to form a successful W.S.G.G.A., but I want some pamphlets for the women too.

"Hoping to receive some help in the near future in the form of facts and figures to make people waken up."

#### Rally at Crystal Beach

H. J. Sampson, county organizer, of Sovereign, Sask., has advised the Central office that a meeting of municipal organizers is to be held at Harris, on Saturday, May 26, to arrange for a rally to be held at Crystal Beach, on July 2, and also for the convention at Rosetown on or about July 11. Mr. Sampson is trying to arrange for a prominent speaker for each of these occasions.

#### New Local at Curzon

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has been organized at Curzon, in the Bengough district, by J. P. Jensen, who has also taken over the secretaryship. Mr. Jensen intends to make a thorough canvass of the district before the next meeting on May 26, after which he will send in complete returns to the Central office.

#### Annual Picnic at Battleford

Wainess local G.G.A. at Battleford, Sask., has arranged to hold its annual picnic on June 10. Various committees have been appointed, and a sports program is being prepared.

J. H. Speers has been elected president of the local, the former occupant of the office having left the district. The local has a paid-up membership of 18 for the year 1923.

#### Albemarle Ready for Action

An effort is being made by Jas. McGregor, county chairman of Elrose constituency, to re-organize the Albemarle local. There was a good turnout of farmers to a meeting called for that purpose a week or two ago, but they are suffering from lack of leadership. But, says Mr. McGregor, "I haven't given up hope of getting it going." The good turnout is sufficient indication that there is no lack of interest in the S.G.G.A., and the only thing needed is that someone should step into the breach.

#### Eagle Valley and the Legislature

The members of the Eagle Valley G.G.A., Battleford, Sask., are taking considerable interest in the doings of the provincial legislature, and recently applied for copies of the Journal and Sessional Papers for the use of a special committee appointed by the local. The local is a small one, due to a shortage of money, but the members are apparently doing good work.

#### Grain Growers' Sunday

In our article of last week, June 10 was given as the date of Grain Growers' Sunday. Readers will please note that this is an error, as the following Sunday, June 17, is the date selected, and all arrangements should be made for the latter date accordingly.

### Big Increase for Moffat Local

The Moffat local, Wolseley, has wakened up with a vengeance. The local started 1922 with 16 members, and at the meeting held January 4, 1923, there were only nine members present. This small attendance was apparently the deciding factor for a wake up. It was decided to canvass the district, and sides were chosen by the president and vice-president, the losing side to put on a supper and entertainment. The result was a roll of 50 members by the fifteenth of the month. The president's side were the losers by only one member. Since that time meetings have been held every two weeks, at which debates and discussions have taken place on mixed farming, the wheat board, and livestock marketing. An address was given at one of the meetings by the district director, George Burden, of Moosomin.

### Alberta

#### Social Gatherings Beneficial

During the winter Lake Saskatchewan local carried on a very successful series of whist drives. At the beginning of the year the local found itself in debt, and with a membership of only about ten. The small membership was due partly to the fact that two other locals had been organized in the district.

It was decided to hold a series of social gatherings weekly, in the homes of members and their friends. A committee, consisting of A. M. Smith, J. Smith and E. H. Hopkins, looked after all details. A nominal charge was made for each whist drive, and by this means a sum was raised sufficient to wipe out the local's debt.

The series has resulted in increased membership and greater interest in the objects of the U.F.A., as well as a good deal of social enjoyment.

#### Favor Provincial Bank

A resolution passed recently by the Douglas U.F.A. local expresses the view that it is "imperative that the Alberta government should make application to the Dominion government for a charter to establish a provincial bank and make such changes in the existing bank and banking and other legislation as may be necessary to give effect thereto—and that the chief object of the bank when so created and established shall be to loan money at as low a rate of interest as possible."

#### System of Hog Grading

Cherhill U.F.A. local at a recent meeting passed a resolution protesting against the present system of grading bacon hogs, and recommending that grading be done after the hogs are slaughtered. This local intends to thoroughly debate the liquor plebiscite, and would like to suggest to other locals, and particularly U.F.W.A. locals, the advisability of taking action in this regard. They point out that the future welfare of the children of the province will depend greatly on the way the vote goes.

### Manitoba

#### Clandeboy U.F.M.

Clandeboy U.F.M. local has recently reorganized and expects to enroll the largest membership in the history of the local. The following officers were elected for the current year: President, C. W. Long; vice-president, G. T. Sutherland; secretary, L. E. Townsend; treasurer, W. McCrae, senior.

#### Silver Bay

Silver Bay local, along the Oak Point line, reports reorganization and anticipates a very successful year's work with an increased membership. The newly-elected officers are: President, R. J. Perry; vice-president, G. Buckley; secretary, L. J. Murray; directors, Chas.

Continued on Page 20



# The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart

(Continued from Last Week)

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Because Helene Spenceley, a western girl, contemptuously derides his mode of living, Wallace Macpherson breaks with his entire circle of friends and gives up his life of luxurious ease to make good on a Wyoming dry farm. His homestead is in the middle of a large ranch owned by Canby, who employs every known means to make Wallie's life unendurable. Wallie has enough sand to prevail against Canby, but he makes a total failure of farming because of his own lack of experience. Wallie works as a ranch hand after poverty compels him to leave his homestead, and the gentlemanly greenhorn in time becomes a good horseman and a tough. Helene Spenceley, apparently indifferent to Wallie, lives in the neighborhood and is being courted by Canby. Helene has Wallie's failure thrust upon her attention once more when she sees him in town on a drunken spree. Still smarting under this last humiliation, Wallie rescues Canby from drowning, but not before he signs a cheque in liquidation of damages inflicted during the homestead days. With the money, Wallie establishes a pleasure resort, or "Dude Ranch," which is a source of annoyance to Canby. Wallie's wealthy Florida friends are guests for the first season. By an act of heroism, Wallie saves the life of one of them in the presence of Helene and Canby, which greatly raises him in her esteem.

## CHAPTER XX

### "Worman! Worman!"

**B**USINESS which had to do with the cache they had lifted from Tucker detained Pinkey in town longer than expected. He returned in the night and did not get up when the triangle jangled for breakfast. In fact, it was well into the forenoon when he appeared, only to learn that Miss Eyester had gone off with old Mr. Penrose to look at an eagle's nest.

"What did he do that for?" Pinkey demanded of Wallie.

"I presume he wanted her company," Wallie replied, composedly, entertained by the ferocity of Pinkey's expression.

"Is he a dude or is he a duder that he has to go guidin' people to see sights they prob'ly don't want to look at?"

"She seemed willing enough to go," Wallie answered.

Pinkey sneered:

"Mebbe I'd better git me a blue suit with brass buttons and stand around and open gates and unsaddle fer 'em."

Wallie regarded his partner calmly.

"Pinkey, you're jealous."

"Jealous! Me jealous of an old Methuselah that don't know enough to make a mark in the road?" Unconsciously Pinkey's hand sought his eyebrows, as he laughed hollowly. "Why, I could show her a barrel of eagles' nests! I know whur there's a coyote den with pups in it! I know whur there's a petrified tree and oceans of Injun arer heads, if she'd jest waited. But if anybody thinks I'm goin' to melt my boot-heels down taggin' a worman, they're mistaken!" Pinkey stamped off to the bunk-house and slammed the door behind him.

"Where's Pinkey?" The question was general when it was observed that his chair was vacant at dinner.

"Still reposing, I imagine," Wallie answered, humorously.

Mrs. Budlong commented:

"A night ride like that must be very fatiguing."

"Oh, very," Wallie winked at himself figuratively, thinking that the 99 per cent. alcoholic content of one of Mr. Tucker's bottles undoubtedly accounted for his weariness.

"You are sure he's not ill?" enquired Miss Eyester. She had not enjoyed her revenge upon Pinkey, for going away without telling her, as much as she had anticipated; besides, the eagle's nest turned out to be a crow's nest with no birds in it, and that was disappointing.

Mr. Hicks, who frequently joined in the conversation when anything interested him, snorted from the kitchen doorway:

"Ill? You couldn't make him 'ill' with a club with nails in it—that feller."

"Oh, how dread-ful!" Aunt Lizzie clasped her hands, and looked at the brutal cook reprovingly.

"Perhaps one of us had better awaken him," Miss Eyester suggested. "He should eat something."

"Hor! Hor! Hor!" Mr. Hicks laughed raucously. "Maybe he don't

feel like eating. Let him alone and he'll come out of it."

Miss Eyester resented the aspersion the meaning of which was now plain to everybody, and said with dignity, rising:

"If no one else will call him, I shall."

"Rum has been the curse of the nation," observed Mr. Budlong to whom even a thimbleful gave a headache.

"I wish I had a barrel of it," growled old Mr. Penrose. "When I get home I'm going to get me a worm and make moonshine."

"Oh, how dread-ful!"

"Tain't," Mr. Penrose contradicted Aunt Lizzie, curtly.

"Tis!" retorted Aunt Lizzie.

They glared at each other balefully, and while everybody waited to hear if she could think of anything else to say to him, Miss Eyester returned panting:

"The door's locked and there's a towel pinned over the window."

"No!" They exclaimed in chorus, and looked at Wallie. "Do you suppose anything's happened?"

"He locked the door because he does not want to be disturbed, and the towel is to keep the light out," Mr. Stott deduced.

"Of course!" They all laughed heartily and admired Mr. Stott's shrewdness.

"Any fool would have thought of that," growled Mr. Penrose.

"You think you know everything," said Aunt Lizzie, in whom his threat to make moonshine and break the law still rankled.

"I know quite a lot, if I could just think of it," replied Mr. Penrose almost good-naturedly.

"All the same," declared the cook, scouring a frying-pan in the doorway, "it's not like him to go to all that trouble just to sleep. I'll go up and see if I can raise him."

Even in the dining-room they could hear Mr. Hicks banging on the door with the frying-pan, and calling. He returned in a few minutes.

"There's something queer about it. It's still as a graveyard. He ain't snoring."

"Could he have made way with himself?" Mr. Appel's tone was sepulchral.

"Oh-h-h!" Miss Eyester gasped faintly.

"Perhaps he has merely locked the door and he is outside," Mr. Stott suggested.

"I'll go down and see if I can notice his legs stickin' out of the crack anywhere," said Mr. Hicks, briskly.

"It is very curious—very strange indeed," they declared solemnly, though they all continued eating spare-ribs—a favorite dish with The Happy Family.

The cook, returning, said in a tone that had a note of disappointment. "He ain't drowned."

"Is his horse in the corral?" asked Wallie.

Mr. Hicks took observations from the doorway and reported that it was, which deepened the mystery.

Since no human being, unless he was drugged or dead, could sleep through the cook's battering with the frying-pan, Wallie himself grew anxious. He recalled Pinkey's gloom of the evening before he had gone to Prouty. "I wisht I'd died when I was little," he remembered his saying.

Also Pinkey's moroseness of the morning and the ferocity of his expression took on special significance in the light of his strange absence. Instinctively Wallie looked at Miss Eyester. That young lady was watching him closely and saw his gravity. Unexpectedly she burst into tears so explosively that Mrs. Budlong moved back the bread plate even as she tried to comfort her.

"I know something has happened! I feel it! When Aunt Sallie choked on a fishbone at Asbury Park I knew it before we got the wire. I'm sort of clairvoyant! Please excuse me!" Miss Eyester left the table, sobbing. It seemed heartless to go on eating when Pinkey, the sunshine of the ranch, as

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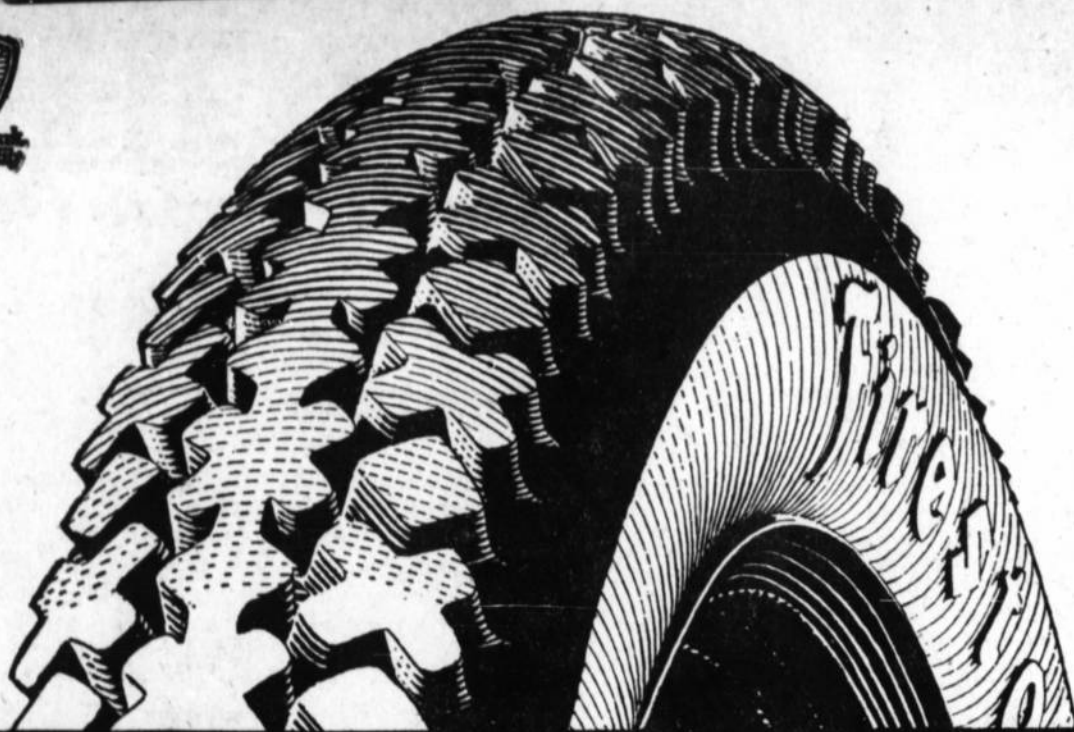
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they suddenly realized, might be lying cold in death in the bunk-house, so they followed solemnly—all except Mrs. Henry Appel, who lingered to pick herself out another spare-rib, which she took with her in her fingers.

They proceeded in a body to the bunk-house, where Wallie applied his eye to the keyhole and found it had been stuffed with something. This confirmed his worst suspicions. Nobody could doubt now but that something sinister had happened.

Mr. Penrose, who had been straining his eyes at the window, peering through a tiny space between the towel and the window frame, declared he saw somebody moving. This, of course, was preposterous, for, if alive, Pinkey would have made a sound in response to their clamor, so nobody paid any attention to his assertion.

"We'll have to burst the door in," said Mr. Stott in his masterful manner, but Wallie already had run for the axe for that purpose.

Mrs. Appel, alternately gnawing her bone and crying softly, begged them not to let her see him if he did not look natural, while Miss Eyester leaned against the door-jamb in a fainting condition.

"Maybe I can burst it with my shoulder," said Mr. Hicks, throwing his weight against the door.

Immediately, as the lock showed signs of giving, a commotion, a shuffling, was heard, a sound as if a shoulder braced on the inside was resisting.

There was a second's astonished silence and then a chorus of voices demanded:

"Let us in! Pinkey! What is the matter?"

The answer was an inarticulate, gurgling sound that was blood-curdling.

"He's cut his wind-pipe and all he can do is gaggle!" cried Mr. Hicks, excitedly, and made a frenzied attack on the door that strained the lock to the utmost.

If the noise he made was any criterion it was judged that Pinkey's head must be nearly severed from his body—which made the resistance he displayed all the more remarkable. He was a madman, of course—that was taken for granted—and the ladies were warned to places of safety lest he come out slashing right and left with a razor.

They ran and locked themselves in the kitchen, where they could look through the window—all except Miss Eyester, who declared dramatically that she had no further interest in life anyhow and wished to die by his hand, knowing herself responsible for what had happened.

Wallie, breathless from running, arrived with the axe, which he handed to Mr. Hicks, who called warningly as he swung it:

"Stand back, Pinkey!—I'm comin'!"

The door crashed and splintered, and when it opened, Mr. Hicks fell in with it.

He fell out again almost as quickly, for there was Pinkey with the glaring eyes of a wild man, his jaws open, and from his mouth there issued a strange white substance.

"He's frothin'!" Mr. Hicks yelled shrilly. "He's got hydrophobia! Look out for him everybody!"

"G-g-g-g-ough!" gurgled Pinkey.

"Who bit you, feller?" the cook asked, soothingly.

"G-g-g-g-ough!" was the agonized answer.

"We'll have to throw and hogtie him," Mr. Hicks looked around to see if there was a rope handy.

"Don't let him snap at you," cautioned Mr. Stott from a safe distance. "If it gets in your blood, you're goners."

The cook who, as Pinkey advanced shaking his head and making vehement gestures, had retreated, was suddenly enlightened:

"That ain't froth—it's plaster o' Paris—I bet you! Wait till I get a stick and poke it!"

Pinkey nodded.

"That's it!" Mr. Hicks cried, delightedly: "He's takin' a cast of his gooms—I told him about it."

The look he received from Pinkey was murderous.

"How are we going to get it out?" Wallie asked in perplexity.

"It's way bigger than his mouth," said Mr. Appel, and old Mr. Penrose



suggested humorously: "You might push it down and make him swallow it."

"Maybe you could knock a little off at a time or chisel it," ventured Mr. Budlong. "It's hard as a rock," feeling of it. "You'll have to crack it." "It's like taking a hook out of a cat-fish," said the cook, facetiously. "Say, can you open your mouth any wider?"

Pinkey made vehement signs that his mouth was stretched to the limit.

"It's from ear to ear now, you might say," observed Mr. Budlong. "If you go to monkeying you'll have the top of his head off."

"If I could just get my fist up in the roof somehow and then pry down on it." The size of Mr. Hick's fist, however, made the suggestion impractical.

"I believe I can pick it off little by little with a hairpin or a pair of scissors or something." Miss Eyester spoke both confidently and sympathetically.

Pinkey nodded, his eyes full of gratitude and suffering.

"Don't laugh at him," she pleaded, as they now were howling uproariously. "Just leave us alone and I'll manage it somehow."

It proved that Miss Eyester was not over sanguine for, finally, with the aid of divers tools and implements, Pinkey was able to spit out the last particle of the plaster of Paris.

"I s'pose the story'll go all over the country and make me ridie'lous," he said, gloomily. Feeling the corners of his mouth tenderly: "I thought at first I'd choke to death before I'd let anybody see me. What I'll do to that cook," his eyes gleaming, "won't stand repeatin'." And if anybody dast say 'teeth' to me—"

"Whatever made you do it?" Too angry for finesse, Pinkey replied bluntly:

"I done it fer you. I thought you'd like me better if I had teeth, and now I s'pose you can't ever look at me without laughin'."

Miss Eyester flipped a bit of plaster from his shirt-sleeve with her thumb and finger.

"I wouldn't do anything to hurt your feelings, ever."

"Never?" "Never."

"Then don't you go ridin' again with that old gummer."

"Do you care, really?" shyly. "I'll tell the world I do!"

Miss Eyester fibbed without a pang of conscience:

"I never dreamed it."

"I thought you wouldn't look at anybody unless they had money—you bein' rich 'n' ever'thing."

"In the winter I earn my living cataloguing books in a public library. I hate it."

Pinkey laid an arm about her thin shoulders.

"Say, what's the chanet of gittin' along with you f'rever an' ever?"

"Pretty good," replied Miss Eyester, candidly.

(To be continued next week).

## Pioneers of Old Ontario

Continued from Page 9

stone walls are 24 inches thick and whose timbers are white pine 13 inches square, without a blemish, was built in 1844. A view of it is one of the many illustrations in the book.

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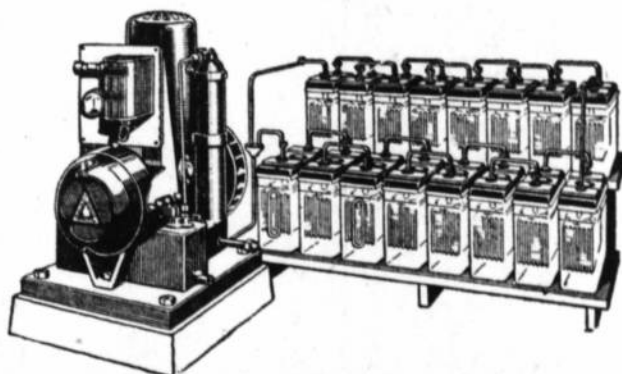
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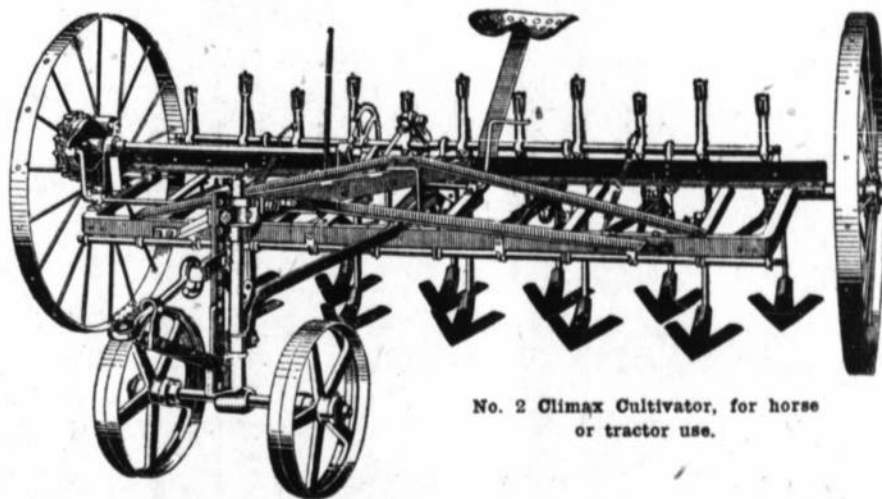
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## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter."—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### A Great Change

The Editor.—Since writing you the latter part of March I had the pleasure of attending a meeting at Delisle called for the purpose of planning the building of a cheese factory and was quite surprised at the interest taken, not only by the farmers, but also by the business men of the town. The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. Crowe, a government dairy inspector from Regina and an expert of 17 years as cheese maker in Ontario, was in attendance and gave a clear and concise account of the methods carried out by the pioneers of this early industry and the great advantage it proved, not only to the farmers, but to all kinds of business in general. At the close of the meeting a standing vote was taken and every man approved of the undertaking. A committee was then appointed to canvass for milk, which was apparently successful as a third meeting was called to take stock, and from present appearances everything seems to point to a successful issue.

It seems a great change is about to take place in this Goose Lake section, as another meeting was called at Swanson, two stations south of Delisle, which I was informed was a great success. Not being present I have no particulars. This I do know, if they are successful it will be a God-send to that section of the country as the land there is well and only fitted for mixed farming and the farmers will bless the day they made the change.

Some fevers are very contagious and this cheese fever is spreading rapidly. It has now reached Laura, nine miles west of Delisle on C.N.R. main line to Calgary, but the season being late any business concerning it will need to be postponed for the present. If my prophecy comes true we will see in the near future cheese and butter factories dotted over this noted Goose Lake country, bringing pride and contentment to the farmers who are at present laboring under the iron heel of oppressive "money monopolists."

Progressives, answer!—Alex. Thomson.

### A Few Ideas

The Editor.—Your article, entitled, Alberta's Western Window, is the most cheering we farmers have had for many a long day. It certainly has made me dream dreams and see visions. I seem to see in it the very door of hope. Vancouver the gateway to an immense trade with the Orient, let alone the great business it may have with Great Britain and Europe, and this with no let or hindrance, traffic all the year round. Of course this is as it should be. It will help to make Canada grow, encourage all kinds of industry and develop the great mineral wealth, which at present is almost untouched.

I quite agree with Mr. Hopkins that the position of the farmer at present is very bad; without a doubt he has to "solve his own problem." Give him time and he will certainly come out all right. Some people assert the farmer is not a good business man. Well, maybe some are not, but the majority are, and very shrewd and keen. These men of the West have seen more of business than many credit them with. In the old countries from whence they came they were in all kinds of occupations and have brought their knowledge here and can apply it to the problems they are up against out here. Well now it is up to him to find out exactly how he stands, strike a balance and act accordingly. If he is in a very bad case he should meet his creditors face to face as a man, and I have no doubt they will help him; it is to their interest to do so, for, like him, they are not in a position to ride the high horse; every one is in for a bad time.

There is another problem you talk about, "transportation," 5,000 miles to market, a long haul. We do know we cannot do without the railways, the shipping and every conceivable thing required for this service. Without these great industries the prairies could not have been peopled, the immigrant could not have developed into the farmer and this province of Saskatchewan would still be the hunting ground for the wild. At the same time the railways themselves are dependent upon freightage; the more they get of this the better. Now there is a sense in which these railways and steamships can be called "great dividend machines." They must be made to pay, to satisfy their shareholders. Even so, this should not be pushed to its utmost limit, there should at least be a margin left so the freight payer also can live and pay his way.

There is one other problem, "immigration." I should like to say a word about. There seems to be an idea going the rounds that no such scheme should be undertaken until the old immigrant, the farmer, was made more comfortable and secure. Conditions should be made right for him, he has done splendid work in bringing into cultivation the bald prairie. This, however, is rather a narrow view of the subject. There is a broader outlook, a wider view. Canada has almost unlimited territory undeveloped. There is room for millions on millions of people and immense resources practically untouched. Grain, meat, poultry and dairy products are not the only requirements of the people; there are the minerals we need and use in our work, coal, iron, tin, lead, silver, gold and many others. Take coal as an instance. Is there any reason why we should import this when we have large areas of it only awaiting to be mined? Here then is employment for men who understand this. There should be no coal shortage in Canada, East or West, for all we have to do is to develop it, and I am glad this is being done. I suppose there is scarcely any honest line of life that would not find some employment in Canada; the only persons that should be shut out are the so-called undesirables. The willingness to work and the ability to do it is all that should be required.—Henry Maginnes, Ermine, Sask.

### Six Questions

The Editor.—I notice in your Open Forum of The Guide of April 25, 1923, a letter written by W.T.L., Saskatchewan, who would like to see the bright side of this capitalist system which is running the country at the present time, and, believe me, so would I and a lot of other people, and so I am sending six questions which, if he or somebody else will answer, may help us along towards prosperity.

1. If we have a surplus of wheat because European countries cannot buy, why have we not a surplus of sugar, clothing, leather, copper, etc.,

and why does the price of these continue to rise?

Do starving people cry for oil, copper or sugar?

2. How are the nations whose money is almost worthless going to get back their gold so as to balance their currency with ours?

3. How are the people going to pay the government back again the \$200,000 or whatever is spent for colonization, when we are already producing so much that we can't get price of production, let alone anything for taxes or labor?

4. Why can't the government guarantee the farmers a living wage when it guarantees the railroad and other officials as high as \$100,000 a year and more?

5. How long will the world stand for the producers of wealth in this and other dominions going bankrupt, while the world starves, before a demand is made that those guilty be brought to justice?

6. In failing to answer these questions does it not plainly show that the government of this Dominion as well as other governments is double-crossing the people of this country as well as every other country, in order to have control of the wealth of the world?

This question is preposterous when you learn that 90 per cent of the wealth is already controlled by less than ten per cent. of the people.—Wm. G. Miller, Allan, Sask.

### Re Co-operative Marketing

The Editor.—For some time there has been a deal said about a better marketing system for all farm products. Being interested in this matter, I wish to give my experience to your readers and others in the same field. For three years now I have sold one part of my wool crop through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers and one part I sold to local buyers when the market was supposed to be firm, say about July. Each time I got a little more from the Wool Growers than I could get on open market, and my 1922 crop sold to a good buyer netted me 12 cents and what I sold through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers netted me 22 cents per pound, and I wish to thank Mr. Thompson, secretary, Regina, for his promptness in answering business letters.—Arthur Andrew, Plumas, Man.

### A Plea for the Youth of Canada

The Editor.—I suppose everyone has read of the terrible reign of terror which exists in Russia at the present time, of famine so intense that the people have turned back to cannibalism and are eating human flesh (so we are told), or persecutions and imprisonments of even their highest dignitaries of the church, bishops and archbishops condemned to ten years solitary confinement and in some cases death, which is, of the two, the more merciful punishment, though anyhow these men being over 70 are not likely to live out the long term imposed on them in prison. The Christian world is everywhere roused by these terrors, but instead of feeling the censure of nations, the leaders and perpetrators of such crimes feel aggrieved that there is any interference with their doings. Can we not see in all this a lesson for our country to profit by before it is too late and we are overwhelmed by the same disasters. In Russia they allow no religion to be taught to a child under 18 years, knowing well that before that time are all the more impressionable years after which time in many cases they will drift to the ranks of the Bolshevik.

Are we not in danger of going the same way? Religion is not taught in our day schools and for six days out of seven our children perhaps do not ever hear the name of God. On the seventh it is often the same, they neither attend church nor Sunday school; in some cases they have not the chance to do so, in others they have not suitable clothes. In the outlying districts of Western Canada, yes, even in Manitoba, they are growing up practically heathen, without even realizing the crime of murder and theft. Surely at this time, when hundreds of young immigrants are reaching our shores we should be able to show them that this is still a Christian land, like the one they have just left, that we will not only look after their temporal needs, but will care for their spiritual ones as well. And where can this be better done than in our day school? One hour daily. If union of churches is feasible, where different denominations will meet on Sunday, why should they not meet on the other days to learn of the one God whom all the civilized world of every creed professes to believe in. Let us teach God and the fundamental truths before it is too late and we suffer as Russia is doing today.—Maida.

### More Troubles

The Editor.—Probably I'm a grouch. Anyway, I'm mad. If you meet up with any more fellows like me, kindly keep us separated, because if we happen to "get together" there'll be civil war in a hurry.

In 1920 I scratched and worked and planned and fed up some dandy two-year-old steers for early spring sale. I finally gave 'em away to get 'em out of my sight.

In 1921, got started in pure-bred bacon hogs, in a small way. The scheme worked fine in 1922 and made big preparations for the next year. Big money next year. But old Doc. Sawbones absolutely refused to let me off my bank in March, 1923, so both early litters went quicker than prairie snow with a 60-mile an hour gale of wind after it.

Last year I slaved from 4.30 till 10.30 day in and day out. Had nearly \$9000 worth of crop trashed when the elements covered the rest in a blizzard of snow and rain. The tax inspector didn't get snowed in; oh, no.

This year I thought I would slave no more, and as I am just 30 past and more or less of a ball player, I would get me a good second-hand motorcycle as a cheap means of transportation to ball practice once a week in the evening instead of prying out stones. Well, I got one spotted for 50 bucks when somebody says, where's your decoration? Yep. Only eight whole bones for a license.

And that's not all. I located a big fat skunk under a building near by, from where he probably hiked to the poultry yard all summer and lived high. Ha, ha! furs are valuable, so we'll just slip off the pelt. Bang! A resident trapper must purchase a license and pay two dollars, please, and five cents royalty when he sells.

The saints preserve us, no government never will, at all, at all.—Prairie Farmer, Sask.



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# The Countrywoman

## Women as School Trustees

THE season for the election of school trustees is coming around again. This is an opportune time for women to take stock of the needs of their school, to discuss the matter of trustee elections in their organizations, and to ask themselves whether or not their school needs the presence of a woman on the local school board.

Women have a contribution to make to the educational life of the little community as well as to the larger life of the nation. The nearest duty is most often neglected because the larger and more distant things look more important. There is a very worthy part women may take in helping to run their local school district if they will only take the pains to study its needs. The Countrywoman received recently a letter containing an address delivered by Mrs. E. A. Washburn to the Women's Section of the Sunny South Grain Growers' local near Indian Head. The address, in part, reads:

"The pioneer work of the school trustee has been carried on by the men in most of our districts and to them is largely due the educational system which we have today. But there are some qualities peculiar to women which make it desirable for her to have a place on the school board. There is a similarity of work between the woman in the home and the teacher—each trying to make her workshop a home. This makes for sympathy and understanding between them. Women see details more quickly than men and are not so apt to postpone the doing of necessary small jobs. Of course the teacher sees these things which should be done but it is out of place and exceedingly embarrassing to have to repeatedly remind the school board of the small chores that fall to them. The woman member of the board would be placed on a basis of equal responsibility with the men and she would be in a position to say that the stove pipes must be cleaned before the floor is scrubbed or that it is time for the storm window to be taken off or put on.

"Then there are the things of a moral nature among pupils which the board sometimes need to correct—things which the young teacher could talk over with an older woman and through her have placed before the board in a straightforward and ladylike way."

Then, proceeding, the writer enumerates a number of smaller things that are needed about the school which a woman trustee would be quick to supply. Coming to the question of a woman standing for nomination: "No woman should allow her name to be put on the ticket on election day unless she is ready to fulfill the office creditably, for, above all, the discussion concerning the candidate should not be sex but the fitness for office."

## What About Sunday Visiting?

Not long ago the Countrywoman was a listener-in (a nice convenient term that the radio has given us) on a discussion amongst friends concerning the habit, quite common in many country places of visiting on Sunday. An advocate of efficiency and standardization in the home lamented the habit. "Why!" she exclaimed, "I have seen a group of people numbering twenty in a farm house for meals on Sunday. That meant extra cooking for the woman of the house, a hard day of work and she would begin the new week tired when she should be rested. Sunday is turned into a day of strenuous work for her instead of being a day of rest."

"But the farm woman usually has a good supply of food ready and an extra, six, eight or ten people to feed isn't actually as bad as it sounds," countered the woman who was upholding the habit.

"Farm people are so busy all week for such a large portion of the year that there would be little neighborly visiting if you were to shut off Sunday."

"Well, the social times on the farm

should be planned better so that extra work will not be put on the shoulders of the already over-busy farm woman," argued the advocate of efficiency. "Take a typical Sunday in the hot weather. The men walk about the farm admiring the growing crops or sit in the shade, smoking and have a quiet chat. The women in the house fuss over meals for a big household and mind the children, who perhaps are tired and cross and who would in all likelihood behave much better if they were in their own home."

"I think the women enjoy visiting as much as the men," joined in a third woman with an experience of living in the country. "And as for the children, there is so much room out-of-doors for them to play and they enjoy meeting new playmates so much that they enjoy it hugely. I think there is not half enough visiting on the farm today. In olden days there was a great deal more and sometimes company coming from some little distance stayed two and three days. We are getting away from the pleasant habits of hospitality of our fathers and mothers. We have better houses and more to work with and we are apt to worry too much over appearances. We miss much pleasantness in life by not enjoying our homes and our friends."

"I wouldn't miss the inter-family friendships that were formed by visiting on the farm for a great deal," maintained the second speaker. "Our best friends came from a distance and if they had not come on Sundays the chances are that they would not have come at all." Then, laughingly, "of course there were some people who came that I wished would stay home and I would have much rather spent the day reading a nice new book than entertaining them."

"I think Sunday should be family day on the farm. Mother, father and children can all go to church and the day could be spent in quiet reading. The mother could make good use of the opportunity to tell and read stories to the children. It can be made a real homemaking day," insisted the first woman.

And so the argument waged back and forth. Each side had good points to make, but it is one of those questions that cannot be brought to a final decision because each one's judgment is colored, either darkly or brightly, by his or her own experience. Frankly, the Countrywoman has her own personal opinions on the matter but they, too, are colored by experience. To the child interested in people and everything new, to the 'teen-age looking for companionship and to the grown-up young person demanding a certain amount of social life as a right, Sunday visiting may be altogether different from what it is to the woman who has the responsibility of the management of the home. Looking back, though, in memory the work entailed by Sunday visitors is forgotten, meals were mere incidents but the quiet table discussions on public and local questions with people who necessarily had a different outlook, were the first steps to wider interests. Farm mothers are marvels at planning and having things prepared in advance and it was only in the exceptional case that memory recalls a worried or flurried homemaker. Visitors understood and there were many pairs of volunteer hands to help with the preparation of meals and the washing up. The work is forgotten but the musical Sunday evenings and the friendships formed are bright spots that live in memory.

I said, did I not, that experience colors judgment. The Countrywoman would be delighted to have an expression of opinion from farm homemakers on this question.

## Dishwashing Made a Delight

The children had been started on their way to school once more and there stood that kitchen table piled high with its usual quota of dishes with a few left over from a little party of the previous evening for good measure, while lurking around somewhere like

a bad dream was that ever present cream separator which every farm woman loves so to wash.

This particular morning everything seemed to go wrong, the cat got under foot and the dishwater was spilled, more had to be heated. The task once started seemed a never ending one. Disgusted with dishwashing I started the process which had been done so often that it was a purely mechanical one, thinking to myself the while, "Anyone can wash dishes, it doesn't take brains and it is certainly a dreary task."

Figuring if the dishes had to be washed three times a day for the next twenty or thirty or forty years as the case might be how many times would that be? This mental process did not help matters any but only prolonged the agony until the thought came to me of an article read some months before about the same subject.

The writer was a city woman and the outlook from her kitchen window was not a pleasant one. So, on a shopping trip she purchased a picture, a beautiful ocean scene and hung it where she would have a look at foam-tipped waves and ships instead of the usual smoking chimneys, drab roofs and clothes lines filled with discouraged looking clothes.

This picture made such a difference in her disliked task that the whole day was changed and she became happy once more. Reviewing this story the thought came to me, "It must be a mental condition when the daily routine becomes a bore."

This was followed by the thought that as long as dishwashing was largely a mechanical task why not be somewhere else so as to speak while the actual work was being done. Yes, why not live over some happy event that had made a vivid impression on me? and then there I decided to do so and although it is said that the old live in the past, that is not altogether true.

So a delightful trip was taken once more in fancy, a visit with dear friends, even happy days of childhood in the old home when we were all together, a good play or lecture reviewed, even a tennis match played again with much gusto. Oh, there are thousands of thoughts while the hands keep busy with the menial task that someone must do. In a morning or so the dreaded task became while not exactly a pleasurable one at least an endurable one and my interest was so great that the cream separator was actually forgotten to the extent that the second washing was started before I realized what I was doing. Now, when the cream separator can be forgotten to such an extent this plan is well worth a trial.

Thinking the plan worked so well with the dishwashing that it might be applied elsewhere, I tried it while doing some baking. Cookies were being baked and they looked very appetizing when they came from the oven. For some reason or other they were not sampled until tea time. Then after the hired man had made a half-moon in a cookie he sputtered and choked until a generous drink of tea washed the offending morsel down and he stuttered, "Goodness gracious me, is these here cakes poisoned, or what?"

Tentatively trying a bit myself, to my chagrin they had a most peculiar taste, rather peppery and bitter. Upon further investigation the discovery was made that the cakes had been flavored with Wadkin's Liniment which might be fine for any ailment suffered by man or beast, but still at the same time makes a mighty poor substitute for vanilla.

Then and there I decided that while it might not require brains for dishwashing one's wits did not want to be wandering while cooking was in progress, but that it was better to consider the present rather than the past while baking, and leave the dreams, or build the castles in Spain when the dishes are to be washed.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

## FACE BROKE OUT WITH PIMPLES

### Hard, Large and Red.

### Cuticura Healed.

"My face broke out with pimples that were hard, large and red. They festered and scaled over, and itched and burned causing me to scratch them. I tried several different remedies but they did not help any. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and purchased some, and after using them about a month I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Catherine I. Carter, Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

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## THE MISTAKE THE ROMANS MADE

The Roman soldier stood supreme in fighting power, so long as he lived on simple, natural foods. When he took to pampering his palate, he became as other men, full of ills and weaknesses. Then he failed.

Perhaps he was not to blame, for in those days strengthening foods meant unpalatable eating. But a delightful, vigorbuilding food has been prepared for us that is at the same time a treat to the palate in any of the many forms in which it may be served. Roman Meal is that food.

In hot weather Roman Meal is of distinct advantage. Most foods of civilized races, white flower, refined cereals, meats and sweets, are "Excess Acid" and make the blood acid. Acid blood causes that hot, "all in" feeling so common on a hot day, to civilized men only. These sensations are unknown to simple races who live upon natural, non-acid foods.

Roman Meal is 400 parts in each 1,000 "Excess Alkali." It keeps the blood alkaline (opposite of acid) and thus keeps the body energized and vigorous on the hottest day.

Cold foods may seem cooling "going down," but, if refined, they will be "heating" in the blood. The acids in them make them so. The blood must be non-acid to be invigorating. Any hot Roman Meal preparation is more "cooling" than any cold, modern grain food but it can now be served icy-cold in three new ways, BROSE-O, CHOCOL-O and JELL-E. Any one a palate delight and prepared in ten minutes. See summer recipes on package. At grocers.—Advertisement.



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### A CORRECTION

On page 14 of The Guide of May 9, a typographical error occurred in connection with the list of agents who handle Heintzman pianos in Western Canada. The correct list should have been as follows: Heintzman & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Branches: Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Prince Albert; and J. J. H. McLean Co., Winnipeg and Brandon, distributors for Manitoba.

### DOC SAWBONES' HOTEL

The show place of Doo-ville is the Manor House, Doc Sawbones' hotel. Each day, as soon as Nicholas Nutt has crowded the incoming travellers into his hotel bus, Doc Sawbones, Flannel-foot, Roly and Poly rush back to the hotel, spruce up a bit and are ready to receive the guests when they arrive. Flannel-foot trades his helmet for a stiff-billed cap with a shiny brass plate on it, and he is changed from a copper into a porter of the Manor House.

The fat little fellow at the desk is having to wiggle and twist and hold his tongue in the corner of his mouth to spell out his address. On top of his other trouble, he has upset the ink and the pen sputters. This does not worry him much, but it will likely peeve Old Man Grouch. The little bell-hop just behind Roly is calling out, "Mr. Wawa," "Mr. Wawa," "Mr. Wawa." The little bell-hop following him is calling out, "Mr. Wowo," "Mr. Wowo," "Mr. Wowo." The little bell-hop yelling into the ear trumpet of the old Doo Dad with whiskers is calling out, "Mr. Weewe," "Mr. Weewe," "Mr. Weewe." Doc Sawbones knows that no one will understand them, but it lends an air of bustle and importance to his hotel.

As usual, old Sleepy Sam has gone to sleep before finishing his job; the drippings from his mop will certainly spoil the new hat of the Doo Dad who has gone to sleep in the chair and no one can tell what will happen after the pompous merchant, who is coming downstairs, takes one more step, for the bucket is full of water.

The Manor House is a really first-class up-to-date hotel and Doc Sawbones makes sure that his guests enjoy themselves. But when it comes time for them to leave—well, that is a different thing again. Mr. Henry, Mrs. Henry and the little Henrys have had a delightful visit. Now, Mr. Henry must settle with the clerk and is fretting and fuming, while Mrs. Henry flicks her ear with her powder puff.

## News of the Organizations

Continued from Page 14

Anderson, A. Johnson, H. Denhard, Geo. Denhard and M. Oughton.

### New Local in Swan Valley

The Mutual Improvement Society of Swan Valley S.D. met recently and organized as a local of the U.F.M. with Mrs. D. M. Ross, of Swan River, as secretary. The local started off with an initial membership of 14 with every prospect of increase in the near future.

### Two Calls for Relief

From unorganized territory, calls still come for assistance. A mother asks for a little flour and some groceries as she is entirely without food in the house and seven small children to keep. Her husband has no work and no horses with which to haul wood while she herself has just returned from the hospital. Investigation showed her case deserving and the U.F.W.M. district director, Mrs. E. J. Blow, made an appeal in her district, which resulted in the Grosse Isle U.F.W.M. taking up a collection amounting to over \$6.00 and Woodlands U.F.W.M. sending \$2.00 to the mother for food. About the same time a family in another district were burned out by fire and appealed to Central office. A good parcel of clothing was collected at once and expressed, while Millbrook U.F.W.M. responded with another parcel.

### U.F.W.M. Work

Women conveners in mixed locals as well as Women's Sections, U.F.M. are urged to commence their summer studies now by holding a meeting once a month for the study of special U.F.W.M. subjects. Now is the time to make the educational survey of each district. Forms may be had at Central office. Those studying the Legal Status of Women and the Child Welfare Act, can get a supply of good material at Central.

### Junior U.F.M. Work

New features are being introduced in Junior work. Tremaine Junior U.F.M. are "Testing up the Neighborhood," Hazelridge Juniors are celebrating "Graduation Day" and putting on a camera hike. Verona Juniors observed Arbor Day, and have a sewing class in full swing. Central office will be glad to furnish any associate members or other Juniors with suggestions for carrying out these and other novel programs.

### Livestock Improvement Trains

The Central office would like to draw the attention of our local associations to the two livestock improvement trains now visiting various points in the province. The purpose of these trains are two-fold: First to place first class pure-bred bulls with many farmers now using scrub bulls; and who of their own initiative might not make the change for many years. And if our livestock industry is to prosper to the degree we all believe possible and even necessary, the need of better breeding stock is beyond question. Second, to carry on a campaign of agricultural education. The Agricultural College, federal and local government and other interests are furnishing speakers on various subjects. The U.F.M. is represented on each train by a speaker who will discuss the principles of co-operation and give information on any phase of co-operative effort. The value of such trains is no longer an experiment as those operated last year demonstrated their value so well that itineraries this year are nearly doubled. The chance for information thus brought direct to the farmer is of such real value that we believe every farmer in the communities visited should make an effort to attend these trains.

The balance of the itineraries are herewith attached:

Canadian National—Ste. Anne, La Broquerie, Friday, May 25; Piney, Vita, Saturday, May 26; Ridgeville, Emerson, Monday, May 28; Letellier, St. Jean,

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They contain practical suggestions for the prevention of diseases common to livestock and poultry and describe in detail the many uses of

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- No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
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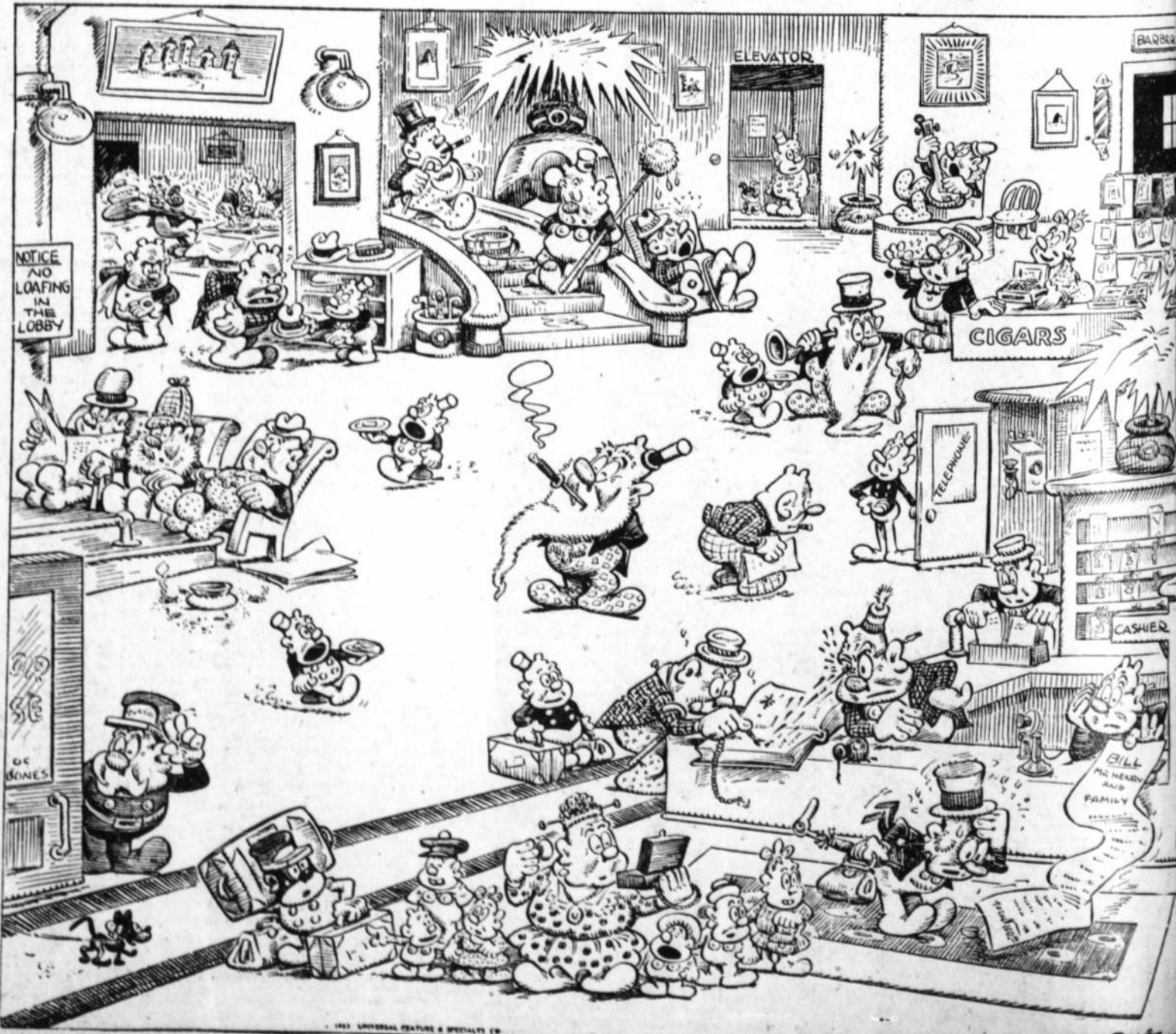
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On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

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You have the right to insist that your threshing be well done.

You work hard to plant, grow and harvest a crop.

You want it saved. You do not want your grain wasted, so demand that a good machine does your threshing.

Not an old style or worn out machine nor one that is incompetent.

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be used. It beats out the grain and saves it.

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Is a successful remedy for Joint-ill, Blood Poison and Leakage of the Navel in colts, and a great Blood Purifier. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

"Jointine" should be kept on hand, as the disease is much harder to cure if not given in time. Put up in tablet form. Easy to give, given internally. Used by prominent breeders. Mailed to any country upon receipt of price, \$5.00 per box.

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**A TREATISE**  
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This book is one of the best ever written for the horseman and the farmer. In plain, everyday, understandable English it deals with every ailment that horseflesh is heir to, and tells how to treat them. It has chapters on shoes and shoeing, breeding and feeding. The book is worth many dollars to the handler of horses, but all you have to do is to ask your druggist for it. It is absolutely free. Here is one opinion:


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**Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.,**  
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Tuesday, May 29; Roland, Miami, Wednesday, May 30; Swan Lake, Mariapolis, Thursday, May 31; Argyle, Inwood, Friday, June 1; Broad Valley, Fisher Branch, Saturday, June 2; Chatfield, Narcisse, Monday, June 4; Woodlands, St. Laurent, Tuesday, June 5; Oak Point, Lundar, Wednesday, June 6; Mulvihill, Ashern, Thursday, June 7.

Canadian Pacific—Stonewall, Balmoral, Friday, May 25; Arbrog, Komarno, Saturday, May 26; White-mouth, Beausejour, Monday, May 28; Selkirk, Petersfield, Tuesday, May 29; Gimli, Riverton, Wednesday, May 30; Arnaud, Dominion City, Thursday, May 31; Starbuck, Carman, Friday, June 1; St. Claude, Rathwell, Saturday, June 2; Holland, Glenboro, Monday, June 4; Treesbank, Nesbitt, Tuesday, June 5; Souris, Findlay, Wednesday, June 6; Pipestone, Sinclair, Thursday, June 7.

### New U.F.M. Legal Advisor

W. H. Trueman, having been appointed to the judgeship, finds it necessary to sever his connection with the U.F.M. He has acted as our legal advisor for some years and at all times shown a kindly appreciation of the needs of agriculture. While keenly regretting losing his services we heartily congratulate him on his new honors and our best wishes go with him in his new responsibilities.

Your executive also take pleasure in announcing that Miss Mildred McMurray, L.L.B., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Trueman as legal advisor to our association. Miss McMurray is well known throughout the province and our membership generally will be glad to learn that our legal requirements will be so ably taken care of.

### Growing Sweet Potatoes in Alberta

Sweet potatoes have been successfully grown in Alberta by S. B. Ramer, of the Duchess district, who last year had seven bucketfuls from a row about forty feet long. The potatoes were grown from plants started in a box in the house, a miniature hot-bed. The plants were set out as soon as danger of frost seemed past. They were planted in a ridge in well prepared soil. The plants were watered rather sparingly from a bucket so as not to spread the water too far from the vines and thus encourage them to make more roots rather than set potatoes. That Mr. Ramer thinks is of especial importance, that, and growing ones own plants, unless they can be obtained very near home.

Rather small potatoes are used for planting in the hot-bed. When the plants are up well they are slipped off the tubers and set out two feet apart in rows five or six feet apart. In making the ridge for the plants there should be a strip of well packed soil left under the centre of the ridge. Firm the soil well around each plant when setting. It is a mistake to apply manure to the ground after the plants are set. If needed it should be applied to the ground the previous fall. Shallow and frequent cultivation should be given. The plants should have just sufficient water to keep them growing thriftily. It is better to withhold moisture at least the last month of the growing season, this will hasten ripening.

### Reaching the Western Farmer

Although a western farmer yourself, there may come a time when you would like to know the best way to reach and get the attention of the other farmers in the prairie provinces. Cyril Stackhouse, secretary of the Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask., gives every farmer the right tip in the following letter:

"It is with pleasure that we are able to report a very successful season for the sale of 'Guernsey' White Blossom Sweet Clover, due very largely to the advertising that we have been carrying in The Guide classified columns. In fully 90 per cent. of the enquiries that we have received, The Guide was mentioned as the medium through which our name had come to the customer's notice.

"We are continuing to carry our ad. until the end of June as our experience shows that Sweet Clover can safely be sown until the first of July, and we feel satisfied that The Guide will continue to produce results as it has done since we first advertised. In our opinion, The Guide classified columns are the cheapest and most productive way of bringing any product to the notice of the Western farmer."

Rely Upon the Original and Genuine



**"Big Ball"**

**It Does Not Tangle in the Twine Can**

THERE is a real reason why the special trussed cover, which is part of every ball of genuine Harvester "Big Ball" twine, is of importance to you. It serves a double purpose, preventing loosening and bulging of the center core and tangling in the twine can. This cover is a part of the ball itself, and every foot of it pulls smoothly through the needle without snarling.

**McCormick Deering International Binder Twine in Genuine "Big Balls"**

are the same well-known brands that farmers in every province of Canada have known and used for years. This twine is now put up in the "Big Ball" which in two years has taken the farmers of Canada by storm until today it is difficult to sell anything but this "Big Ball" to any farmer who has ever used it. You can order your supply from any McCormick-Deering agent and feel sure that you will be getting absolutely the highest grade twine obtainable, put up in convenient and economical form. We suggest that you order at once because there is a real possibility that the demand will exhaust the supply just as it did last season.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
 OF CANADA LTD  
 HAMILTON CANADA

### HAIL and FIRE INSURANCE

**AGENTS WANTED**  
 at points not represented.  
**Strong Board Companies**  
 Apply: **GENERAL AGENTS**  
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### The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament  
 Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**  
 Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan  
**H. O. POWELL, General Manager.**

### Guide Bulletin Service

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
5. How to be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
6. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
7. A Home-made Dish Drier.
8. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
9. New Garments From Old Shirts.
10. How to Read Patterns.
11. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.
12. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
13. A Practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit.
14. Growing Plums in Manitoba.
15. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
16. The Why and How of Incubator Operation.
17. Growing Small Fruits.
18. Marketing Eggs in Alberta.
19. How to Lay Out a Farm Garden.
20. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
21. Canning Meat.
22. Sweet Clover Varieties.
23. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.
24. Harvesting and Pasturing Sweet Clover.
25. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.
26. Silage Crops.
27. Feeding Silage.
28. Practical Experience with Silage.
29. Silage Machinery.
30. The Trench Silo.
31. The Pit Silo.
32. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
33. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
34. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
35. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
36. How to Refinish Furniture.
37. The Care of Floor Coverings.
38. Kitchen Mending Kits.
39. How to Soften Hard Water.
40. The Menace of the House Fly.
41. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
42. How to Mix Whitewash.
43. How to Paint Your Car.
44. How to Pack Eggs for Winter.
45. How to Make an Ice Well.
46. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
47. How to Pot Bulbs for Winter.
48. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Bells.
49. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
50. How to Judge Bread.
51. Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
52. How to Make Soap at Home.
53. Growing Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Citrons and Cucumbers.
54. How to Build Shipping Crates for Livestock.



# Canadian Government Elevator System

HEAD OFFICE: OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT,  
**505-511 Grain Exchange** **Port Arthur** **Moose Jaw**  
**Saskatoon** **Calgary**  
**Fort William, Ont.** **And Transfer Elevator at Vancouver**

## Home-made Lace Leather

Continued from Page 13

thing, being sure to remove any meat that may remain on the hide. Then throw the strips into a wooden or fibre tub of clean, lukewarm water and let them remain for from six to eight hours, stirring occasionally.

### Drenching

Drenching is necessary to remove the lime which the hide still contains and to make it soft and pliable.

Buy three ounces of U.S.P. lactic acid at the drug store. Nearly fill a clean barrel with clean, cool water, and stir the three ounces of lactic acid into it with a clean paddle. Take the strips out of the tub of water, throw them into the barrel of acid, and pull up and stir frequently for 10 or 12 hours or overnight. Now work over or "scud" thoroughly both sides of each strip as is directed under "Liming," and put them in a tub of cool, clean water.

Lactic acid helps to make a softer leather, but if it cannot be bought use half a gallon of vinegar instead.

### Tanning

While the strips are being drenched, thoroughly wash out the barrel in which the hide was limed. Place in it 15 gallons of clean water and 12 pounds of ammonia alum, or potash alum, and stir frequently until it is completely dissolved.

Dissolve three pounds of washing soda (crystallized sodium carbonate) and six pounds of salt in five gallons of cold, clean water in a wooden bucket. The soda crystals must be clean and transparent (glass-like). Do not use white opaque lumps.

Now pour the soda solution into the alum solution in the barrel very, very slowly, stirring the solution in the barrel constantly. Take at least ten minutes to pour in the soda solution in a small stream. If the soda is poured in rapidly the solution will become milky, and it will not tan. The solution should be cool, and enough water should be added to nearly fill the barrel.

Hand each well-washed strip from the drench in the alum-soda solution. Pull up the strips and stir the solution six to eight times each day. (Do not put the bare hands in the liquor if they are cut or cracked or have sores on them. The alum will make them worse.)

After six or seven days, remove the strips from the alum-soda solution and rinse well for about one-fourth hour in clean, cold water. Drain on clean boards for one-half hour; then hang up by one edge to dry in a moderately warm place free from draughts. Turn the strips every hour, so that first one edge and then the other is up. If this is not done, the lower edge may become cracky. Be sure not to let the strips dry completely and become stiff. If one part of the strip dries faster than another, which is especially likely to occur on the edges, moisten these drier places with water.

While the strips are yet damp but have become somewhat stiff, about like a bridle or driving rein, and can be sharply bent without cracking, begin to work or "stake" them. That is, pull them vigorously back and forth lengthwise over the end of a small smooth board, about two and a half feet long, six inches wide, and one inch thick, fastened upright and braced to the floor or ground. The top end of the board must not be more than one-eighth inch thick and the corners must be well rounded. Pull the strip backward and forward, flesh side down, exactly as a cloth is worked backward and forward in polishing shoes. Do this vigorously,

but do not cut holes in the hide. The strips must be staked very thoroughly all over in order to make them pliable and soft. The more time given to the staking, the more pliable the lace leather will be. The staking must be done in a clean place where the strips will not get dirty.

After staking, lay the strips flat on a large, low table, or on smooth boards, grain side down, and go over the flesh side thoroughly with the back of the knife, or better, with a piece of wedge-shaped hickory, about six inches square and one-half inch thick at the head of the wedge. The narrow end of the wedge should be from one-third to one-sixteenth inch thick and very smooth. Work the flesh side of the hide with this slicker, holding it in both hands by the top and pushing away from you, to

remove all adhering flesh and dirt. Turn the strip over and work the grain side also.

Melt together three pounds of tallow and one pint of neat's-foot, cod, or fish oil. While the strips are still soft and uniformly damp (if they are not damp at this stage, cover them in damp sawdust until they are uniformly moist all over, but not wet). Rub a heavy coat of the melted grease mixture all over both sides of each strip. This should be done in a very warm place, and the grease should be as hot as the hand can bear without discomfort.

Roll the greased strips together and keep them in a very warm place for two or three days. Unroll and again stake thoroughly. If too dry and stiff to stake readily, cover them with damp sawdust until they are soft enough. After drying, if the leather is not sufficiently soft and pliable, again apply dubbin to both sides exactly as before, and lay away rolled for two days. Again stake and then work over both sides with the hickory slicker to more thoroughly work in the grease and remove the excess.

The strips should now be very supple and pliable, even after they are thoroughly dried out. If they are not, they must be vigorously and thoroughly staked all over and redubbed with oil only, staked and slicked, until they remain soft and pliable. Thorough, vigorous staking of the nearly dry leather is absolutely essential to produce the desired softness and pliability. When dry, soft and pliable, the leather is ready for use.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 18, 1923.

**WHEAT**—Market has shown an easier tendency. Heavy deliveries of No. 1 Northern wheat on the May contract here and declining Chicago markets have been factors in weakening prices. Export business has been of comparatively small proportions and recently heavy selling of July futures has been credited to export houses. Heavy sales of wheat reported by Russia for shipment into Germany, was also construed as a bearish factor.

**OATS and BARLEY**—Markets have shown an easier tendency during the week with very little demand for either cash or futures. No export business being done and all contract grades being applied against sales of May option.

**FLAX**—Prices show a decline of about 12 cents per bushel. Demand not so urgent with crushers operating in a moderate way.

**RYE**—Dull and featureless prices slightly higher than a week ago. No business being done and very little interest taken in this market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
May 14 to 19 inclusive	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wheat—									
May	A 116½	117½	118	117½	117½	116½	137½		
July	B 118½	119½	119½	119	119	118½	135½		
Oats—									
May	O 49½	50½	49½	49½	49	50½	54½		
July	R 49½	50½	49½	49½	49½	50½	53½		
Barley—									
May	56½	56½	56½	56½	55½	56½	68		
July	D 58½	58½	58½	58	57½	58½	68½		
Flax—									
May	250	252	249	244½	244	253	244½		
July	242	245½	243½	241½	242½	242½	245		
Rye—									
May	78½	79½	79½	78½	77½	77½	108		
July	80½	77½	81½	80½	79½	79½	...		

### MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.24½ to \$1.29½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.21½ to \$1.30½; No. 1 northern, \$1.22½ to \$1.30½; No. 2 northern, \$1.20½ to \$1.25½; No. 3 northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.21½; Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.25½ to \$1.31½; No. 1 hard, \$1.23½ to \$1.26½; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.19½ to \$1.21½; No. 1 hard, \$1.17½ to \$1.20½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.14 to \$1.17; No. 1 durum, \$1.09 to \$1.12; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.12 to \$1.16; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.09 to \$1.14; No. 2 durum, \$1.08 to \$1.11; No. 3 durum, \$1.06 to \$1.09. Corn No. 2 yellow, 82½c to 83½c; No. 3 yellow, 81½c to 82½c; No. 2 mixed, 80½c to 81½c; No. 3 mixed, 79½c to 80½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 41½c to 42½c; No. 3 white, 40½c to 41½c. Barley—Choice to fancy 60c to 62c; medium to good 57c to 59c; lower grades 53c to 56c. Rye—No. 2, 74½c. Flaxseed No. 1, \$2.98 to \$3.03.

### SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today were: Cattle, 800; calves, 1,200; hogs, 8,000; sheep, 100; cars, 134. Cattle—Beef steers, \$6.75 to \$9.25; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to \$8.75; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$7.50; canners and cutters, \$2.75

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur May 14 to 19, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW		3 CW		OATS Ex Fd		1 Fd		2 Fd		BARLEY			FLAX			RYE	
												3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
May 14					A R		B O		R		D A	Y							
15	92½	49½	46½	46½		44½	42½			59½	51½	50½	49½		250	246	230		68½
16	93½	50½	47½	47½		45½	43½			56½	51½	49½	49½		252	248	232		79½
17	94	49½	46½	46½		44½	42½			56½	51½	49½	49½		249	245	224		79½
18	93½	49½	46½	46½		44½	42½			56½	51½	49½	49½		244½	240½	219½		78½
19	93½	49	46	46		44	42			55½	51½	48½	48½		244	240	217½		77½
Week Ago	92½	50½	47½	47½		45½	43½			56½	51½	50½	50½		253	249	233		77½
Year Ago	82½	54½	51½	51½		49½	47½			68	65½	62½	60½		244½	240½	224½		108

### WHEAT PRICES May 14 to 19 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
May 14	A R	B O R	D A	Y		
15	116½	114½	112½	108	103½	97½
16	117½	115½	113½	108½	104½	98½
17	118	116	113	109	104	99
18	117½	115½	113	108½	104½	99½
19	117½	115½	113	108½	104½	99½
Week Ago	116½	114½	112	107½	103½	97½
Year Ago	142½	138½	130½	118½	108½	99½

The hog market continues fairly steady under light receipts, thick-smooths selling today from \$9.75 to \$9.85.

The sheep and lamb market is holding strong, choice lambs bringing from 11½c to 12c and sheep from 6c to 8c.

**Special Notice**—In view of the fact that some of our shippers in Saskatchewan have been advised by local government inspectors that it is necessary to have their stock inspected on their farms before shipping to this market, we wish to inform them that this information has been given them in error. This is not necessary and all they need to do is to bring the usual health certificate which costs \$2.00.

Shippers from Alberta and Saskatchewan should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important. The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$6.50 to \$7.50
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice feeder steers	4.50 to 5.00
Common feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 5.00
Common stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers	5.50 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.00
Breedy stock cows	2.50 to 3.00
Canner cows	1.75 to 2.25
Choice veal calves	10.00 to 11.00
Common calves	6.00 to 8.00
Heavy bull calves	4.00 to 6.00

### CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock to the yards today consisted of 47 cattle, 4 calves, 838 hogs and no sheep. The market on Friday was slow and inactive. No choice butcher steers were offered. A few medium to good steers sold from \$4.75 to \$5.85; common, \$3.25. Choice cows, \$5.65; good, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Medium to good calves, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Medium to good stocker and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.65. Good stocker heifers, \$2.60 to \$3.00. Thick smooth hogs, \$9.75; select hogs, \$10.72, off cars.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: This market is easier and dealers are now quoting 21c to 21½c delivered for straight receipts. Receipts are heavier and the surplus is being packed for shipment East. Mixed cars are being offered, extras 26½c, firsts 25½c, seconds 20½c, f.o.b. shipping point. Locally extras are jobbing 30c, firsts 28c, seconds 24c to 25c. There were 25 inspections last week. Poultry: No business reported.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Receipts were reported fairly heavy for last week. Four cars were shipped from Regina to eastern markets, some were also shipped out of the province from Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. Storage stocks in Regina amount to approximately 3,000 cases. Dealers are quoting delivered extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 16c. In the North Battleford section eggs are in good supply with gatherers receiving 17c, these retailing at 22½c. Poultry—A few fowl are still moving at 10c to 12c live weight.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: This market is easier and 1c lower. Receipts have been heavier, quality fair. On a graded basis dealers are quoting delivered, cases returnable, extras 20c, firsts 18c, seconds 14c. Extras are jobbing 29c, firsts 26c, seconds 20c. Poultry: No business reported.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Dealers on this market are now quoting on firsts, seconds and cracks. They have decided to quote on grade but to eliminate extras. Quotations this week are firsts 20c, seconds 15c, cracks 10c, delivered. Receipts are reported fairly heavy. Poultry: Receipts light. At the city markets dealers are handling a few dressed chickens at 17c to 20c, fowl 14c to 17c, roosters 10c to 12c.

The Argentine cattle industry is in a demoralized condition as a result of overproduction due to high prices during the war, according to D. S. Bullock, representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, the just returned from a two years' study of the situation in Argentina. During the war, Argentine cattle raisers kept female animals for breeding purposes, and a tremendous oversupply for which there is practically no market has developed. Five and six-year-old cows in January were selling for less than \$10 a head, Mr. Bullock reports. A warning is also sounded to American breeders that pure-bred now no market in Argentine for pure-bred livestock other than for dairy cattle and hogs. Breeding operations in Argentina are at a standstill. Hog prices have dropped about 80 per cent. since the war.

An Aberdeen-Angus steer bred by Frank Armstrong, Akitio, New Zealand, weighing 3,500 pounds, was shown at the Dunedin show. He was later purchased for show purposes.



## Leghorns

**PALMER'S SILVER MEDAL WINTER-LAYING**  
White Leghorn chicks for June and July, \$13.50 per 100, or \$50 for 500. Booking very fast. Should be ordered now. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 1, Victoria, B.C. 21-6

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, TOM BARRON** 282  
to 300-egg strain White Leghorns and Wyandottes. Pen 1 and 2, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 for 30; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100. Special pen, \$3.00 per 15. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 21-2

**SINGLE COMB LIGHT BROWN LEGHORNS**, \$4.00 winners. Regina, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Alameda, 15 eggs: \$7.00, 30. R. J. Thomson, Alameda, Sask. 19-5

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-ERELS**, \$2.50 each. Settings, \$2.00. Box 226, Esterhazy, Sask. 20-2

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** hatching eggs, \$1.00 per setting. D. McLennan, Birtle, Man. 20-4

**HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorns, Barron strain, six cents each, or \$5.00 per 100. R. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 17-5

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING** eggs from my winners, \$2.50, 15; \$12, 100. Non-sitters. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 17-6

**S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, EXHIBITION** stock. Hatching eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$10, 100. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 18-5

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**, \$1.25 per 15. T. A. Fox, North Portal, Sask. 18-5

## Rhode Islands

**EXHIBITION MATING—ROSE COMB REDS**, pullets from first cockerel, Brandon, with second Prince Albert cockerel. Eggs, \$3.50, 15; pen 2, \$2.00, 15; cockerels, \$4.00. Gordon Doan, Bigger, Sask. 19-3

**ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS, SELECTED PEN**, best winter layers, headed by prize-winning stock cockerels, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 17-5

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Dauphin, Assiniboia. Write wants, Gordon, Transcona, Manitoba. 13-5

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS, EXHIBITION** matings, heavy winter layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 20-4

**HATCHING EGGS, ROSE COMB REDS, UNI-**versity strain, heavy winter layers, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 20-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS**, heavy layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. Thos. McElroy, Belmont, Man. 16-7

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED** for heavy egg production, eggs, \$2.50 setting; Pekin and Rouen ducks, fine stock, eggs, \$2.25 setting. Clyde Soule, Sandwith, Sask. 17-5

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red eggs, \$2.00 setting 15; three settings or more, \$1.75 setting. Angus Eby, Drake, Sask. 17-5

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**REGISTERED COLLIE DOG, TWO YEARS**, untrained, heavy coat, \$25. Small registered greyhound bitch, six years, good breeder, \$25. Two male greyhound pups, \$15. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 20-4

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## SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

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**SELLING—CHOICE CAR VICTORY SEED** oats, cleaned, 55 cents bushel, f.o.b. Box 67, Waldron, Sask. 20-2

## Barley

**SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY**, yielded 54 bushels per acre 1922, cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask. 20-2

**SELLING—PURE BARK AND O A C BARLEY**, high germination. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 19-4

**SELLING—SMALL CAR VICTORY O A C** barley, No. 21, 55 cents bushel, f.o.b. Box 67, Waldron, Sask. 20-2

## Rye

**SELLING—SPRING RYE, CLEANED AND** sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask. 20-2

## Flax

**EXTRA CHOICE CLEAN FLAX, HIGH** germination, ready for immediate shipment. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 20-2

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**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER**, "Guernsey" No. 1 tested strain, never winter killed, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Guernsey (C.P.R.), or Watrous (C.N.R.), sacks free. Safe to sow until July first. Western rye grass, eight cents pound. C.O.D. shipments if desired. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 21-3

**PRIZE BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS** seed. Mixed half and half, 10c; Western Rye, 9c; Brome, 12c; in 50 and 100-pound sacks. Winnipeg Provincial Seed Fair. Allow 14 pounds per acre. Free pamphlet. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton or Empress, Alta. 10-1

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—**Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask., bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons. 21-3

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**SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY BROME SEED**, cleaned, bagged, free noxious weeds, ten cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Morrell, Oxbow, Sask. 13-7

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN** from Harris McFayden's vitro-cultured seed on fallow; hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents per pound. E. R. Clark, Sinaluta, Sask. 16-6

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**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE**, eight cents per pound, sacked. Also feed oats and potatoes. R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 21-4

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**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER**, No. 1, scarified, f.o.b. Plunkett, ten cents pound, sacks free. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 20-3

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## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



## Farming and Baching

I have a neighbor, Johnnie Spears, a bachelor of forty years, who farms a tidy scope of ground, but has no women folks around. Although his farm is all his own, poor Johnnie lives there all alone. I stopped to see him yesterday and found him whistling, "She's Away," as in the kitchen, sadly tossed, in cluttered dishes, almost lost, he fished around for bread and cheese, for salted pork and cans of peas, for cans of rhubarb, cans of beans, that hid around behind the scenes. The dishpan held a heap of plates, and widowed cups who'd lost their mates; the chairs and table at a glance showed symptoms of St. Vitus dance; the frying-pan was caked with eggs, the stove had artificial legs. "By jove!" said I (I know him well), "you should have married Jones' Nell, or Susie Smith, or Kate McGee, or Lillian MacDougall, or anyone, or anything; 'twould beat this style of life, by jing! Why, man, you're only forty now; you still could get Belinda Howe, or maybe Caroline McGraw, or even Constantina Blau! You need a wife, you poor old slave! This life will put you in the grave!" "What's that?" said he, "I need a wife? No, neighbor, not upon your life! I'm past that weak romantic age, when silly lovers coo and rage! I'm free as air above the sea; nobody has a string on me! I buy just what I want to buy, with no one saying when or why! I come, I go, I work, I rest, I look my worst, I look my best, I eat, I sleep, I read, I write, in morning, evening, or at night, and no one dares to question me, to spell, or share, my liberty!" "All right," said I, "Good day, good day! Too bad, too bad you feel that way!" While leaving him, on glancing back, I saw him searching through that stack of dirty dishes for a knife, and whistling, "Home Without a Wife!"

## FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

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See also General Miscellaneous

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**BERKSHIRES—BOOKING ORDERS FOR** select March-April pigs, sired by Symboler imported, son of grand champions, Chicago, and Macdonald Duke, bred by Macdonald College, Quebec: great length, smoothness and early maturity. A few tops at \$25; good average, \$15 to \$20; express prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 20-5

**FOR SALE—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES**, April, May and June farrowed. Priced to sell. Boars, \$15; sows, \$17; at eight weeks old. Registered, transferred and express prepaid to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta included in price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants on older stock. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 20-5

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS, APRIL** farrow. Will sell when eight weeks, \$11, with papers. Would exchange boar for one of same breed. O. H. Bergh, Cereal, Alta. 21-5

**I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR REGISTERED** Berkshire pigs for spring delivery, \$25 a pair. Russell Lamb, Rowley, Alta. 17-5

**SELLING—BERKSHIRE PIGS, APRIL LIT-** ters, of improved bacon strain, \$15 each, either sex. Wm. Termuende, Lanigan, Sask. 19-4

#### Yorkshires

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—A FINE BUNCH** of young pigs for sale, from March and April litters, \$15 at eight weeks. Satisfaction and pedigrees guaranteed or money refunded. Henry J. Pederson, Redlyn, Sask. 21-5

**YORKSHIRES—BUY AN UNRELATED PAIR** from the home of the two great sires, Forest Home Duke and Deere Creek Gboy. Special prices to school clubs. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 20-5

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES, ALL FROM RE-** gina prize winners, \$15, at eight weeks, pedigrees guaranteed. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 17-5

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"I advertised my Duroc-Jersey sows for sale and I had the best of luck. I sold 10 and got 12 more orders than I could fill, out of a \$4.40 ad. It sure pays to advertise in The Guide.—J. H. Hicks, La Fleche, Sask."

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### The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

**YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND MAY LITTERS**, either sex, \$12, eight weeks, with papers. Sire of sows grand champion boar, Brandon fair. Bred to Brethour boar from Ontario. R. S. Crab, Fertility, Alta. 19-3

**YORKSHIRE PIGS—BIG LONG-BODIED** bacon type. Sire, Dewdrop, 72578; dam, Northern Miss, 15-86299. April 23 farrow. \$10, with papers. Karl Krogetad, Smiley, Sask. 19-3

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES, APRIL, MAY FAR-** row, from prize-winning stock. Boars, \$15; girls, \$12; papers free. Chas. Fergetad, Round Hill, Alta. 19-5

**YORKSHIRES—ORDER NOW FOR DELIVERY** June 4. Eight weeks old, \$13, either sex. Two sows, \$25. Papers. R. H. Merryweather, Leduc, Alta. 20-2

**FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS**, registered, eight weeks old, \$12 each. Sire, Brethour's Nephew; dam, McDonald. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 20-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES FROM MATURE**, excellent stock, born March 14. Males, \$15; females, \$12; with papers. Albert Bakken, Exrel, Alta. 20-2

**FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOARS, MARCH** farrow, \$12.50, with pedigree; from junior champion boar of Western Canada. Wm. Henderson, Whittemouth, Man. 20-2

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES, BEST BREEDING**, choice individuals. Sire, champion Deer Creek Gboy. W. A. Hamilton, Newdale, Man. 20-4

**\$12 BUYS REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM** prize stock, April farrow, either sex. H. Hicks, Souris, Man. 20-2

**YORKSHIRES—OCTOBER BOARS, BRED** gilts, April weanlings. Red Polled bull calves. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 19-2

**YORKSHIRE—AT BACON TYPE, BRETHOUR** New's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write B. Thorlakson, Markerville, Alta. 19-5

**YORKSHIRE SPRING PIGS, BRED GILTS**, Sire, grand champion, Brandon. Top stuff. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 19-4

**SELLING—YORKSHIRE PIGS, MARCH FAR-** rowed, \$15 each, papers furnished. D. A. McLaren, Treburn, Man. 21-4

**YORKSHIRE PIGS, EIGHT TO TEN WEEKS** old, 15 dollars each, with papers. No scrubby pigs sold. Geo. Bell, Venn, Sask. 21-4

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRE BOARS, MATURE** stock, farrowed March 19, \$15. Armstrong Turnbull, Box 80, Rathwell, Man. 21-2

**SELLING—CHOICE SIX MONTHS OLD YORK-** shire sows, \$25, papers furnished; eight weeks old, same breeding, \$12. A. W. Fitch, Dunkirk, Sask. 20-2

**SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOARS, EIGHT** weeks, Manitoba Agricultural College stock, \$15, registered. F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 21-2

**YORKSHIRE MALE PIGS, APRIL FARROW**, pedigrees furnished, choice stock, eight weeks, \$10. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 21-3

**LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FAR-** rowed March and April 2, sire college bred, \$13. M. H. Feeley, Preeceville, Sask. 18-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS**, \$11. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 19-12

#### Tamworths

**SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH** boars, fit for service; bred gilts: April pigs, both sexes. Joe H. Weber, Hairy Hill, Alta. 21-4

**REGISTERED TAMWORTH PIGS, FARROWED** March and April, price \$15 each. L. Roslund, Killam, Alta. 20-5

#### Duroc-Jerseys

**SELLING—DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH SEXES**, long bacon type, \$8.00 each. Also dual-purpose Shorthorn bull calves. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 20-5

**IMPROVED TYPE DUROC-JERSEYS, \$13**. Free catalog on unrelated pairs. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 19-5

#### Chester Whites

**REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITE, APRIL FAR-** row, large prolific parents, either sex, \$15. A. J. MacDonald, Demaline, Sask. 21-2

### POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

#### BABY CHICKS

**BABY CHICKS—ANY QUANTITY OR BREED** supplied. Pure-bred, guaranteed egg-laying strain, 95 per cent alive at your station. Custom hatching. Book your order now. Catalog free. Alex. Taylor, 311 Colony St. Winnipeg. 11-11

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**BETTER BABY CHICKS—OUR WELL-KNOWN** bred-to-lay Leghorns, \$16; Wyandottes, \$23, 100. Special May reduction. Safe deliveries. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 19-4

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**L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM**, Westholme, B.C., breeder of very vigorous, heavy-laying strains of White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. Day-old chicks, hatching eggs and stock. Write now for illustrated catalog which gives information on feeding poultry, etc. Note: Get reliable stock as supplied to Experimental farms and universities. 17-8

**PURE-BRED EGGS—MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, 50 cents each; hens 20 pounds. Pekin ducks, 25 cents; sire 10 pounds. Large kind, Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$2.50, 15. Mammoth Toulouse goose, 50 cents. Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man. 20-2

**EGGS, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN** Leghorns, \$1.25, 15; \$5.00, 72; Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50, ten. Mrs. Thos. O'Brien, Riverhurst, Sask. 17-6

**LACKENVELDERS, SETTING, \$2.00; BLACK** Minorcas, S.C. White Leghorns, Buff and White Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, 30 for \$1.75. W. J. Braun, Winkler, Man. 17-5

**DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$5.00 PER 15, FROM** high-class birds; also Single Comb Ancona, egg-laying strain, \$1.75, 15. Mrs. F. McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man. 18-5

**MANITOBA HARD DARK CORNISH—SET-** ting, \$5.00 and hens, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00. Cockerels, \$5.00 to \$15. Morton, Scott St., Winnipeg. 19-3

#### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**EGGS, FROM MY GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, No. 1, from 42-pound stock, 50 cents each; No. 2, from ten-month tom, weighing 30 pounds, from imported high-class stock, 40 cents each prepaid. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 17-5

**WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS—FIRST PRIZE** drake, Winnipeg Poultry Show; leading pen. Ten eggs, \$2.00 balance season. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Bond, Redlyn, Sask. 20-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, OFF** 30-pound stock, 30 cents each. A. Atkins, Abernethy, Sask. 20-4

**THE VERY BEST PURE-BRED MAMMOTH** Pekin duck eggs, 15 cents each. Mrs. A. E. Kelly, Sunnyside Farm, Marquette, Man. 20-2

**GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FIRST** prize stock, 50 cents each. Mrs. John Bell, Wilfords, Sask. 17-6

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM** fine, large birds, 40 cents each. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 17-6

**FOR SALE—CHOICE, PURE-BRED PEKIN** duck eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 12. John H. Olmstead, Stroughton, Sask. 17-6

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** eggs, from prize-winning stock, \$3.50 for ten. C. L. Northey, Red Deer, Alta. 19-3

**WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$2.00, 12**, Fertility guaranteed. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 19-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY** eggs, 35 cents each, \$30 per 100, prepaid. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 19-5

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM** imported tom and prize-winning hens, 50 cents each. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta. 19-3

**WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 SETTING**, Mrs. Graville, Portreeve, Sask. 17-6

#### Plymouth Rocks

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED** Barred Rock females, carrying blood of best bred-to-lay stock, University's highest egg-type, 280 Saskatchewan egg test and pedigree blood of 200-egg strain, mated to cockerels direct descendants of first prize cockerel, Saskatoon. Inferior replaced. 15 eggs, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00. Robert Glen, Mildred, Sask. 19-3

**HEAVY-LAYING WHITE AND BARRED** Rocks. Better stock; better value. White Rocks, "Lady Ella" (282 eggs) strain; Barred Rocks, "Lady Ada" (290 eggs) strain. Eggs, 15 for \$5.00; 30 for \$8.00. Both light and dark matings in Barred Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 19-3

**GOVERNMENT INSPECTED PURE-BRED** White Rock eggs, of high-laying strain, off 282 and 286-egg production, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 19-3

**SPECIAL—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS**, good winter layers, headed by University's choicest egg-type cockerels. Eggs, \$1.35, 15, prepaid. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 21-2

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 PER 15, \$5.00** for 30. Clears replaced. Won seven prizes at Provincial Egg-laying Contest past winter. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 19-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—30 EGGS**, \$3.00; 60, \$5.00. Mrs. McMeekin, 237 Griewood, Man. 19-4

**FOR SALE—PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS, SET-** ting, \$2.00. Mrs. M. Peterson, Langruth, Man. 19-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY, PURE-** bred, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. J. W. Smith, Rand City, Man. 19-4

**BRED-TO-AND-DO-LAY BARRED ROCKS**, pedigree selected. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. A. M. Tamblin, Kerrobert, Sask. 19-3

**HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, FROM PURE** Barred Rocks, winter-laying strain, prize winners at local show. L. Darling, Colonsay, Sask. 16-6

**LAYING STRAIN, WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50** per 15. Reduction on incubator lots. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 17-3

**EGGS FROM CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, FREE** range, \$2.00 for 15, \$10, 100. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 17-3

**BARRED ROCKS—RECORD OF PERFORM-** ance. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. Robt. McNabb, Minnedosa, Man. 18-5

#### Wyandottes

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM WHITE WYAN-** dottes, daughters of first prize pen, Manitoba Egg-laying Contest. Mated with cockerels from pen which laid 249 to 280 eggs each. Price \$2.50, 15. Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50, ten. Mrs. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 20-2

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE** Wyandottes, Rose Comb, University strain, culled by expert. Careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 12-11

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN'S** Regal-Dorcas cockerels, mated to University bred-to-lay hens, 15, \$1.50; \$8.00, 100; hens, \$1.25. J. B. Fraser, Major, Sask. 16-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS**, \$2.00 and \$3.00, 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, 30 cents each. W. J. Rex, Breder, Holland, Man. 18-4

**OUR PEDIGREE ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dottes have always given satisfaction. Try them for winter eggs. Price of hatchlings reduced to \$1.25. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 18-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S REGAL-** Dorcas. Splendid opportunity, reduced prices. Eggs, \$1.25, 15; \$7.00, 100. John Hiseock, Balduf, Man. 20-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS**, pullets from Martin's and Gull's best layers, mated to best Dorcas cockerels, \$1.25, 15; \$6.50, 100. A. H. Birch, Birnie, Man. 19-3

**REDUCED PRICES ON WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs—\$2.00, 30; \$5.50, 100. High fertility guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 19-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs, Martin strain, dollar twenty-five setting. Chas. Bell, Teesler, Sask. 19-3

**HATCHING EGGS—BEST WINTER LAYING** Regal-Dorcas White Wyandottes. Setting, 15, \$1.25. James Alderson, Broderick, Sask. 19-5

**MARTIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES, WINTER** layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.20; 60, \$4.00. K. Steiner, Luseland, Sask. 19-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SELECT WINTER** layers, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. Mumby, Hayfield, Man. 16-6

#### Orpingtons

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—CHOICE** utility farm-raised stock, good winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 19-4